The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Particulars of the Interviews Between Bismarck and Thiers.

The Proposition of Gen. Burnside and Why It Failed.

Bismarck Opposed to the Revictualing of Paris.

The Present Paris Government Sustained by the People.

Late Balloon Advices from the Besieged City.

The Journey of the Americans from Paris to Versailles.

Bazaine Gives the Lie Direct to M. Gambetta.

BISMARCK AND THIERS.

The Interviews at Versailles—Partial Reports—Conditions of the Armistice—An Agreement Signed and Sent to Paris.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Telegrams, dated Versailles on the 4th inst., were received this morning. THIERS had long conversations with Count BISMARCK on the 3d and 4th inst. The following is the result of the interviews: THIERS, at the first interview, showed BISMARCK his authorization from the Paris Government to arrange an armistice on the basis proposed by Lord GRANVILLE. BISMARCK replied that it was all very well as far as it went, but an authorization from the Tours Government was also necessary. THIERS said GAMBETTA and his colleagues would not disavow an agreement made by the Paris Government and supported by TROCHU and the army of Paris. But he would undertake at once to communicate with Tours, and obtain a formal authorization in addition to the informal powers already received. BISMARCK insisted on the necessity of convoking an Assembly, to speak with authority in the name of the country. He said he was willing to suspend active hostilities for this purpose, but until all had been arranged the siege operations would have full course.

THE SECOND INTERVIEW.

At the second interview, BISMARCK waived the point of the Tours Government's authorization, and discussed the conditions of the armistice. He proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food on the scale of present rations, and both belligerents proceed on their material preparations; the Germans to continue to occupy the whole territory now held by them; to cease to make forced requisitions and to be allowed to bring forward all their stores and war material without interruption. THIERS agreed to these points, and asked, "Will Alsace and Lorraine be permitted to send Deputies to the Assembly?" BISMARCK replied in the negative, but at length intimated that he might consent. What happened at the final interview is not known. It is reported that THIERS and BISMARCK have signed an agreement, which was sent to Paris to receive the ratification of the Government.

The Tours Government Deceiving the People—Bismarck Assured of the Surrender of the Rhine Provinces.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch from Versailles, dated 10 P. M. Nov. 4, says the Provisional Government seem to be playing a double game. They officially assured the citizens that the Government would consent to no peace involving a cession of territory; but M. THIERS assured Count VON BISMARCK that every member of the Government was convinced that the Constituent Assembly would make peace on the basis of a surrender of the Rhine Provinces, and the payment of an indemnity, and that they would not oppose such a settlement.

BURNSIDE'S PROPOSITION.

A Cessation of Hostilities for only Forty-eight Hours—Alsace and Lorraine not to Vote—Bismarck's Arguments—Thiers' Proposition Unsatisfactory.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—I have already sent an account of the semi-armistice proposed by Prussia to France through Gen. BURNSIDE and PAUL S. FORBES, and can add from reliable information the following facts: No cessation of hostilities was contemplated except for forty-eight hours, during which an entire armistice was to take place to enable voting to go on, and the returns to be made. No revictualing of Paris was to be allowed, BISMARCK insisting that the military situation should remain entirely unchanged during the semi-armistice. If the French could make a sortie and drive the Prussians back they were at liberty to do so. If the Prussians could draw their lines closer or take a fort they would have the same privilege. Another imperative condition made was that Alsace and Lorraine should not be allowed to vote.

BISMARCK'S ARGUMENT.

BISMARCK's argument was that the cession of these Provinces was a point in the controversy. If the Prussians desired it they could, by the use of force, secure an entire delegation in both Provinces favorable to annexation to Prussia. They would not do that, but should such delegation be elected they would be accused of using undue means to secure that result; and if delegations opposed to annexation were returned, the rest of the representatives of France would consider that they had no right to vote for annexation in the face of the opposition of the representatives of those provinces, speaking the language of Alsace and Lorraine. BISMARCK has always declared that by annexation he meant Metz, Strasbourg, and the German-speaking portions of the provinces. JULES FAVRE objected to both of the conditions, and insisted that Paris should be revictualed, and that Alsace and Lorraine should be represented on these points. Gen. BURNSIDE's mission therefore ceased.

THE NEW PROPOSITION.

In the new proposition M. THIERS still insists on the revictualing of Paris and the other besieged places. There is the best authority for stating that BISMARCK positively refuses these terms. He proposes an armistice of twenty-five days, the military situation to remain *in statu quo*, which does not contemplate revictualing Paris.

WITHIN PARIS.

The Government Sustained by the Popular Vote—Stirring Proclamation—Popularity of Trochu—He Declares that if the Republic Fails all is Lost—Fresh Disturbances Refuted.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of National Defense, has resulted in an overwhelming majority in favor of the Government. The returns of the city are nearly complete. With the exception of three arrondissements, the result is as follows, in round numbers:

Yeas	442,000
Nays	49,000
Majority	393,000

Perfect tranquillity exists in Paris, according to the latest dispatches. There have been no military movements whatever since Sunday.

NANTES, Nov. 5.—Advices from Paris have been received today by balloon. The members of the Government there had issued a proclamation to the people, saying: "You give us our orders. We have remained at the perilous post which the revolution of the 4th of September assigned us, and we still remain with the force coming from you. We realize the great duties which your confidence imposes. The first is the national defense, which must be our exclusive occupation. We will repress all criminal movements by a severe execution of the laws."

JULES FAVRE had also issued a proclamation, saying: "The deliverance of the country is only possible by an obedience to the military chiefs and a respect for the laws."

The National Guard in immense numbers had felicitated Gen. TROCHU on his escape from the rioters and the personal bravery he exhibited at a trying time. The General made a short speech in reply, in which he said: "The Republic alone can save us. If it is lost we shall all be lost."

TOURS, Nov. 5.—Paris advices to the 31st ult. have been received here today. M. THIERS, on returning to Paris on the 30th, instantly gave the Government the details of his mission. Owing to the courageous resistance of Paris four of the great Powers, England, Prussia, Austria and Italy, have come to the support of the armistice, which will include the revictualling of Paris and the opportunity to hold the election for the Constituent Assembly throughout France.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—It is stated that fresh disturbances have broken out at Paris. The news, however, cannot be verified.

THE COMMAND OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

LONDON, Nov. 5—Evening.—Advices from Paris announce that CLEMENT THOMAS has been appointed to the command of the National Guard.

THE RIOT.

Further Particulars—Prompt Action of the Minister of Finance—Arrest of the Conspirators.

TOURS, Nov. 5.—It was M. PICARD, the Minister of Finance, who was most active in the liberation of his colleagues who were held prisoners at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris, on the 31st ult. When the troubles commenced he sent immediately to the Ministry of Finance, and convoked the National Guard. The latter, upon coming up, surrounded GUSTAVE FLOURENS and his men. M. PICARD at once ordered strong guards to be stationed at the Bank, the Post-office, the official Printing-office, and the offices of the Ministers. FELIX PYAT and BLANQUI sent emissaries to the Finance Department demanding large sums to be paid immediately. M. PICARD, with the force he had at hand, was enabled to arrest these parties, and has them as prisoners now. He also keeps the orders for money, which are signed by PYAT and BLANQUI, as proofs against them hereafter. ETIENNE ARAGO, the Mayor of Paris, and his aids FLOQUE and BRISSOU, have resigned. Hereafter the Government will take the strongest measures against rioters. The persons thus far arrested for complicity in the disorders on that day are mainly those who have been the most violent against Gen. TROCHU. On the day after the riot M. THIERS was insulted in the street by a mob. It is reported that BLANQUI, FLOURENS and most of their active assistants were subsequently arrested and imprisoned in the cellar of the Hotel de Ville. The people were demanding that they be shot as traitors. It is further reported that they will be tried by law directly after the election.

FROM PARIS TO VERSAILLES.

The Flight of the Americans—Their Journey from Paris to the Prussian Head-quarters—Scenes Along the Route—The Country Bare and Deserted.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Correspondence dated Versailles, Oct. 27, gives an account of the departure of the Americans from Paris. Before daylight the Americans were up and dressed, thirty carriages being ready to convey them to Poste Charenton. They went in parties of four, having purchased the teams. A pair of good horses cost 1,600 francs. The morning was cold, and the drive through the city was truly melancholy. The immense camp at the Tuileries, the large and hungry crowds already gathered at the butchers, the gloomy faces and the ceaseless tramp of the sentinels, all contributed to the depressing feeling. At 7 o'clock the carriages began to move through the escort of the Guards lining the pavement, preceded by Messrs. WARD and HOFFMAN and the Secretaries of Legation, over the drawbridge of the superb fortifications of Paris. Among the party were Mr. O'SULLIVAN and wife, HARRY STONE, Mr. CREAMER and wife, of Detroit; Messrs. KIDDER, HELMICK, WELLS and TURNBULL, with twenty Russians. Each American was furnished by Mr. WASHBURNE with *laisser-passer*, and each was required to sign a document promising to carry no letters or papers of any kind. The procession moved along the highway under the heavy guns of the fortifications, and took the road to Creteuil.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The country outside had been cleared of all eatables. Potatoes, grapes, beats and fruit, all were gone, except here and there a stray apple. For upward of an hour they encountered no French soldiers, although they were all the time preceded by an ambulance wagon which acted as vanguard. They passed under the guns of Fort Charenton, and the strong ramparts in that direction, and reached Creteuil at 9 o'clock in the morning. Here they found ruins and desolation, and the village abandoned by its population.

MEETING THE GERMANS.

On passing the French outposts, at 9½ o'clock, our flag was discovered by the Prussian outposts, ten miles from the walls of Paris, and less than three from the forts. They were challenged, and ordered to turn by a side road, and passed along the banks of the Marne. They soon came to a Prussian blockade across the highway, and saw the spiked helmets of thousands of German soldiers, and above the top two wicked-looking cannon peering through the branches. At 10½ o'clock Count PAPSFELDT, the military Secretary of BISMARCK, whose wife is an American, met Mr. WARD in charge of the party. A formal transfer began. Passports and papers were examined, the names taken, and the party were furnished with German safe-conducts. The operation was long and tedious. The company descended from their carriages, and cut sticks from the tree in commemoration of the eventful journey.

THROUGH THE PRUSSIAN LINES.

At 11½ they commenced to move through the Prussian lines, each carriage guarded by soldiers. The party passed through the soldiers' camp until they reached Boissy, where the whole village was filled with five or six thousand Germans. Here the party halted for refreshments. Beyond Boissy they were compelled to take a circuitous route to Versailles. A mile from the town they reached a steep hill, when the rain commenced to pour in torrents. While descending the hill one of the carriages broke down, injuring some of the ladies. After repairing the damage the party proceeded. They met 3,000 Bavarians from Tournon, marching toward the outposts. At 3 P. M. the party crossed a solid and magnificent pontoon-bridge at Villeneuf and St. George, laid on twenty-four boats, each 26 feet long and firmly anchored. Siege guns pass over this in safety. The party reached the City of Villeneuf at 4 o'clock, and for the first time heard of the capitulation of Metz. After a delay of an hour the party proceeded to Versailles, having driven nine hours, the whole caravan keeping in line, except when two teams started to run away. The horses suffered from hunger and fatigue, it being difficult to obtain food for them. After a drive of eighteen miles, wet, weary and hungry, the Americans entered Versailles. Here they met with accommodations and people ready to afford every attention possible.

METZ.

French and German Official Reports of the Surrender—"France Painfully Affected, but Her Courage Intact."—The Lie Given to Gambetta's Charges by Bazaine.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The Paris *Journal Officiel* of the 31st ult. contains the following: "The officers of the Government have just learned the sad news of the surrender of Metz. Marshal BAZAINE and his army were forced to surrender, after heroic efforts, which were stopped only by famine and want of ammunition. France is painfully affected, but her courage is intact. Grateful to her soldiers and citizens who are resisting the enemy so gallantly, Paris will prove worthy of them. She will be encouraged by their example, and will desire to avenge them.

THE LIE GIVEN TO GAMBETTA.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—The *Nord*, of this city, today, publishes a letter from Marshal BAZAINE, giving the lie to M. GAMBETTA's charges and insinuations in his proclamation to the French Army. The Marshal indignantly denies any treachery or treason or bargain with the Bonapartists. He reviews the causes and facts which made the surrender inevitable, after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.

THE CAPTURES AT METZ.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—The General commanding at Metz makes the following report: By the capitulation of Marshal BAZAINE, 53 eagles, 541 field guns, ammunition for more than 85 batteries, 800 siege guns, 66 *mitrailleuses*, 300,000 rifles and sabres 2,000 military carriages, a powder factory, &c., fell into the hands of the Prussians.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Spirit of the French Country People—The Prussians Concentrating at Orleans—Complete Investment of Belfort—The French Driven Back.

TOURS, Nov. 5.—No important military movements have been made in this direction for the past day or two, beyond the evident concentration of the Prussians at Orleans, and the general preparations to attack them. Advices from the various Departments lately invaded by the Prussians still show the existence of a determined spirit of resistance on the part of the inhabitants of all classes. The heavy requisitions made on the people have intensified this feeling of hatred. At Rheims, Epernay, Chalons, Menehould, and many other places, conflicts occur almost every day between the citizens and the Prussians in search of provisions. A dispatch from Chagny, dated on Thursday, says the Prussians in Dijon have occupied the barracks, and have ordered 80,000 rations for expected reinforcements. Gen. MICHEL had arrived there. The Prussians seem to avoid Chagny and are going toward Le Creuzot. It is believed that in consequence of the armistice, the Army of the Loire, under Gen. GARIBALDI, will suspend operations for the time. The Germans in front of that army are now marching from Dijon to Chagny, threatening Lyons and Bourges. There had been no fighting around Paris for the past three days. The fire from the French forts, however, was kept up, to prevent the erection of Prussian batteries. In this the French gunners have been very successful.

LONDON, Nov. 5—The investment of Belfort is confirmed. The French have been driven back beyond Montbelliard. The fugitives are pouring over the border into Switzerland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Napoleon and Eugenie—Englishmen Dissatisfied with Bismarck's Conduct—Food from Ireland for France—Marseilles more Quiet.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 5.—Empress EUGENIE passed through this city on Thursday, *incognito*, on her way back to Chiselhurst. She was with the Emperor only one day.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—It is now stated that Elba has not been designated as the place of residence for NAPOLEON.

LONDON NOTES.

There is increasing bitterness here at the slights of Count VON BISMARCK, as shown in his firm language to the English, as contrasted with his courtesy to the Americans and Russians....Vessels are now leaving Ireland with biscuits and breadstuffs for the French. ....The statements made by the *Standard* yesterday, relative to the arrest of the members of the Provisional Government, are corrected by that journal this morning. The circumstance occurred at Paris and not at Tours....The inhabitants of the Department of Oise are withholding supplies from the French Army, preferring to sell them for cash to the Prussians.... The mobilization of the entire French male population between the ages of twenty and forty has been ordered....The Count DE CHAMBORD is reported to have arrived in France *incognito*, and is now near the Rhenish frontier.

MARSEILLES.

TOURS, Nov. 5.—Later advices from Marseilles have been received. The revolutionary excitement was abating. Gen. CLUSERET had assumed command of the National Guard there, notwithstanding the strong opposition he met. It was generally thought that the election, to be held on Sunday next, for the choice of a General, would result in the displacement of Gen. CLUSERET.

M. ESQUIROS has been chosen President of the Committee of the Defence of the Rhine....M. KERATRY has just arrived here from Brittany. He gives the most encouraging account of affairs there.

The Lost United States Steamship Levant—A Survivor Turns Up After a Lapse of Twelve Years.

From the Washington Chronicle, Nov. 5.

Some few days since a man giving his name as JARVIS presented himself to the Admiral commanding the naval force at Norfolk, Va., and stated that he was the carpenter's mate of the United States steamer Levant, and was the only survivor of that vessel, which was lost in the Pacific some twelve years since. He stated that he was washed ashore on an island in the Pacific Ocean, and for eleven years lived with the savages on the island upon which he was cast, and was eventually picked up by a British steamer, which opportunely stopped at his desolate home. He claims back pay for services rendered the Government in his official capacity while serving as an officer of the United States.

The fact of his appearance, and his statements coming to the ears of Secretary ROBESON, he yesterday communicated with the commanding naval officer at Norfolk, directing him to forward to the Navy Department a full account of the wanderer's statement, and, if in his judgment he considered his story worthy of credence, to forward him to Washington, with a view, if possible, to ascertain from him the particulars of the loss of that ill-fated vessel.

JOHN BECKET, a colored man residing at No. 527 Broome-street, was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice FOWLER, on a charge of fraudulent registration. The prisoner was alleged to have registered in the Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward. On inquiry, it was discovered that in 1863 he was convicted of manslaughter, and was discharged, having served his full term of imprisonment. He was held to answer.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Programme of the Italian Ministry—Removal of the Capital to Rome—Victor Emmanuel Fearful of the Anathemas of the Church.

FLORENCE, Nov. 5.—The following is given as the Ministerial programme: National unity; liberal institutions at Rome; the recognition of the Pope as the spiritual sovereign; decentralization; a revision and reduction of taxation, and the reorganization of the national army on the principles of the Prussian Army. July 1, 1871, has been fixed upon for the transfer of the capital from Florence to Rome. A reduction has been ordered in the number of departmental officers.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A special dispatch from Florence says VICTOR EMMANUEL definitely refuses to go to Rome, fearing to incur the anathemas of the Church. A Ministerial crisis occurred when this decision was made known, but affairs were subsequently arranged, preventing a rupture of the Cabinet. It is now announced that the transfer of the capital of Italy to Rome will be made in July, 1871, but this is considered by the Party of Progress as a mere evasion, and abandonment of the fruits of the revolution.

Failure of an English Manufacturing Firm—Question of Religious Teaching in Schools—Place of the Cambria Disaster—Cold Weather—Hibernian Resolutions.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The failure of N. S. LOURER & Co., cloth manufacturers, is announced today. The firm had large American connections. The Educational Convention at Huntingdon, yesterday, was largely attended. Resolutions were passed, demanding religious teaching in the schools....The Canadian bark *Countess of Minto*, from Quebec, is aground on the bar at Shields. The fishermen of Innistrahul report that they have found the place where the steamer *Cambria* sunk, and demand payment for the disclosure. ....The weather for the past two nights has been unusually cold. Ice formed rapidly in the open air. It is now moderating.

CORK, Nov. 5.—The Council of this city has passed resolutions in favor of the release of all political prisoners, and against the Italian occupation of the Roman Territory.

AUSTRALASIA.

Neutrality Proclaimed—Close of the Intercolonial Exhibition—Subsidy of California Steam-Ships—Commercial and Political News—Miscellaneous Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The Australian mail steamer brings Sydney, New South Wales dates to the 30th of September. The European war news excited intense interest in the colonies. NAPOLEON's deposition was known in Sydney nineteen days after that event took place. The Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality....The Duke of EDINBURGH closed the Intercolonial Exhibition at Sydney on the 30th of September. The Exhibition was an immense success. One hundred and thirty thousand persons visited the Exhibition during the month....Gov. BELMORE had sailed for Norfolk Island....The Government will pay £17,500 as its quota of the subsidy to Hall's California Mail Steam-ship contract to the end of the year. The New-Zealand Parliament has offered to increase the subsidy to £40,000 per year, on condition that the service shall terminate at that point....The American war steamer *Resaca* was at Auckland in the beginning of September, having visited the Fiji Islands.... A large illicit distillery had been discovered in the heart of the City of Sydney, stock worth $150,000 was seized....Wool is three cents lower. Exchange on London, 2½d. premium. Kerosene, 48@50 cents. The market is supplied with American goods. Lumber is dull. Breadstuffs unaltered The ship *Elisabeth Nicholson*, has arrived at Sydney from New-York....The Victoria Parliament reassembled on the 27th of September. The Government refused to reprieve SUPPLE, whose execution was fixed for the 10th of October....Mr. PALMER has resigned as President of the Upper House. Gen. CLINT, late commander of the forces, will return to England, via California, in the next mail steamer....A great flood, a fortnight since, caused immense destruction to the crops and other property in Victoria....New batteries are being erected to protect Melbourne....The Tasmania Parliament has rejected the English Company's proposal to build a railroad under an interest guarantee....The South Australian exploring party had arrived from West Australia. It suffered severely from want of water....A construction train of the Australia Telegraph Company was proceeding rapidly....The new gold diggings at German Reef are very rich....In Queensland the General Assembly had passed a protective tariff law. A general election had occurred in that State. Parties were unchanged. Gov. BLACKALL, of Queensland, was visiting the northern portion of the territory.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Whereabouts of Vessels in the Pacific—Terrific Gales—Coolies for Callao.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—The steam-ship *Moses Taylor* has arrived from Honolulu, bringing the Australian mails and passengers. Mr. ADAMSON, United States Consul at Honolulu, is among the passengers. Honolulu advices are to the 25th. The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* and the ships *Iolani* and *Ethan Allen*, for New-Bedford, were in port. Terrific gales and rains have prevailed in San Salvador. The ship *Macao*, from Macao, China, with over four hundred coolies, put into Honolulu in consequence of a stress of weather. She is en route for Callao. The English gun-boat *Ringdove* sailed for Yokohama on the 10th.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Arrival of Soldiers from Spain—De Rodas to Remain on the Island—Military Changes and Movements.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The steamer *Morro Castle* arrived here Wednesday night....Two steamers from Spain with 1,500 soldiers have arrived ....Gen. DE RODAS remains Captain-General of the island. The report of his departure is unfounded....In the Vuelta Abajos heavy winds have prevailed and caused much damage....Gen. CARO, commanding the Central Department, goes to Spain; ZEAS, chief of DE RODAS' staff, will assume that command. GOYENECHE relieves MERLS in the command of Santiago de Cuba. The insurgent leaders CUERTO and RODRIGUEZ TEA were killed at the Cienaga de Zapato. RAMON ARMAS and JOSE NODAL were captured at Cimarrones. The Counter guerrillas operating in the mountains have captured and killed the Cuban General GABRIEL FORTUN, an important personage of the rebellion, and fifteen others. It is reported that the Cuban General PORRO and others attempted to leave the country. They had already embarked, when they were prevented from departing by their own partisans....The Panama and West Indies Cable expedition has left Aspinwall, and is expected momentarily at Holland Bay, Jamaica.

Fire in a Saw Factory at Albany—Heavy Loss—Accident to Firemen.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A fire broke out to-night in PRUYN & LANSING's saw factory and embossing works, on Pruyn-street, which resulted in a heavy loss, but what amount cannot be learned. The insurance will cover the loss. A ladder on which there were ten or twelve firemen, broke and six of them were more or less injured, one named MICHAEL MACK, seriously. Justice CLOTS was also severely hurt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD ROBBERY.

An Express Car Plundered by Masked Bandits—The Men in Charge Intimidated and Overcome—Over $40,000 Stolen—Pursuit of the Robbers.

RENO, Nevada, Nov. 5.—The Central Pacific passenger train bound East and due here at 1 o'clock this morning, arrived at Verdi, a small station eleven miles west of Reno, on time. Just as the train was starting from that station, three masked men boarded the express car, and five more immediately came to their aid from the rear cars. These five evidently came from the West on the train. Six stopped on the express car, which they detached from the main train, cutting the signal rope. Two jumped on the engine, and placing pistols to the engineer's head, commanded him to move on, which he did. Two brakemen endeavored to keep the masked men off the express car, but pistols placed at their heads compelled their retreat. The conductor rushed forward, but the pistols stopped him. Finding a hatchet he came forward again in time to see the engine and express car separated from the train and flying down the track. The robbers then placed the fireman, express and mail messengers in the mail-room and locked them up. When six miles from this station the robbers stopped the train and broke open the express boxes and robbed them of $41,600 in gold coin. A later investigation shows that they put the coin in old boot-tops and escaped to the mountain. A double-barrel shot-gun and a pick were left by the robbers at the quarry where they opened the boxes. All the telegraph wires were cut west of Reno. Two of the Western Union Telegraph wires were repaired by daylight, and business is not interrupted. Parties are searching the mountains and will probably be able to throw more light on the bold robbery during the day. The railroad telegraph wires are still down.

THE WEST.

The Allen-Gallagher Fight—Grand Council of the Lutheran Church—Case of Suicide—Suit Against a Life Insurance Company.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—It was given out last night in fistic circles that the fight between ALLEN and GALLAGHER was off—GALLAGHER's backers refusing to risk their money—but this was only a blind, for, at 7½ this morning, the parties met, on the island opposite the Arsenal, below this city, and fought, ALLEN winning in sixteen rounds; time, twenty-six and one-half minutes. About fifty persons were present. GALLAGHER was badly punished, but ALLEN was not hurt. BARNEY AARON and GEO. COLLINS seconded ALLEN, and MIKE MCCOOLE acted for GALLAGHER. ALLEN got the first blood and first knock-down. GALLAGHER has gone to his training quarters, in charge of his friends. A purse of $100 was raised on the ground for GALLAGHER, of which ALLEN subscribed $50.

LANCASTER, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America assembled here on Thursday and will remain in session one week. A large number of Synods from New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Texas and Canada were represented. Rev. Dr. KROTEL, of New-York, President of the Council last year, opened the Convention according to forms prescribed. Rev. C. P. KRATH, D. D., of Philadelphia, was elected President; Rev. S. LAIRD, of Pittsburg, Rev. B. M. SMUCKS, of Reading, English Secretaries; Rev. A. SPARTH, of Philadelphia, Rev. G. A. WENSELL, of Pittsburg, German Secretaries; Rev. E. CONLEON, of Chicago, Swedish Secretary; Rev. J. HATTLESTAD, of Milwaukee, Norwegian Secretary. S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia, was elected Treasurer. There are many matters of importance which claim the attention of the General Council this session.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—A servant girl, employed two days ago with a family on Laurel-street as a domestic, giving only the name of ANN, was found drowned in a cistern this morning. She was eighteen years old, and *enciente*....H. M. DIGGINS, formerly agent of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, has brought suit against that Company for $25,000 damages for prosecuting him for embezzlement. DIGGINS was acquitted of the charge at his trial in June, 1868.

Movement for the Reduction of Southern Freights—The Cincinnati Bridge—An Injunction to be Applied for.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—At a meeting of merchants at the Exchange, to-day, to consider the matter of excessive freight tariff to the South, it was shown by a statement of agents who had traveled South, and by letters from Southern customers, that the high rates for transportation and delay in delivering goods is injurious to the Cincinnati trade. A Committee of five of the most prominent merchants of the city was appointed to correspond with Presidents of railroads running South, with the view of remedying the evil....Arrangements are about concluded by the Bridge Committee for applying for injunction against the Newport bridge. T. D. LINCOLN, and the City Solicitor, and Mr. SCHELING, of Pittsburg, will act as counsel for plaintiffs, whose names are not yet announced. Mr. BIGLEY, of the Pittsburg Coal Exchange, says two men of that city have been selected to represent Pittsburg as plaintiffs.

Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio—Resolutions and Discussions—Extension of the Good Work—Railroad Men on their Travels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—There was a fair attendance at the Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association today. The Committee, to whom was referred the Executive Committee's reports, submitted a report embodying resolutions, which were adopted. They provide for the appointment of one or more earnest, kind-hearted, discreet Christians to visit similar associations, with a view to aiding them in the prosecution of the work. They call upon associations to promptly make quarterly reports; to petition the Legislature for an increase of allowance to discharged criminals from the Penitentiary, to guard against their relapse into crime. They recommend the formation of an Association in the Penitentiary; the observance of the second Tuesday in November as a day of prayer for blessing the Associational work. Zanesville was selected for the next place of meeting. The greater part of the day was occupied in the discussion of questions touching the formation and maintenance of associations in small towns, and the best means of raising funds. Relative to the latter question, a resolution was adopted declaring that the best method to approach business men was boldly and confidently, not as beggars,—not losing claim on results already secured. A great variety of opinions were expressed in regard to the duty of associations on the temperance question, and was finally settled by the adoption of a resolution declaring that, while it was not wise to make the temperance cause the chief work, it was the duty of associations to persistently labor with the view of making it a means of bringing men to Christ.

The Association closed its work in the evening. Papers on the condition of the churches and worship in Europe were read. After an address by Mr. BURMETT, of Chicago, on the manner of securing buildings for the Association; the matter of raising funds, for a building in Cincinnati came up. COLGATE HOUGH, of Cleveland, came forward and offered to give $500 for the building. This was followed by other offers, and it is believed that a sufficient amount was pledged to secure the erection of the building. The schools, barracks and prisons will be visited to-morrow by the delegates, and a farewell meeting will be held to-morrow evening.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The Young Men's Christian Association of this city have purchased the Clark property, on the north side of the public square, for association purposes. The price paid was $20,000. The amount was raised in three days.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—HORACE F. CLARK, President, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Vice-President of the Lake Shore Railroad; A. D. BISHOP, President of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and a number of other prominent Eastern railroad men, arrived here last night and left for Louisville at noon today by special train.

Buckeye Races—A Double Team Race and a Single Trot.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The races on the Buckeye track, today, were well attended. The first was a double team race for a purse of $400. The following is a summary:

T. P. Roach's Mat Smith and Lou Loder	1	1	1
Dr. Bonaparte's Billy Crawford and Jane Coomba	2	2	2
John Bigg's Dart and Arthur Boy	3	3	3
O. W. Dimmick's Gray Dick and Gray Ed	4	4	4

Time—2:39¼, 2:41, 2:39¼.

The second race was for a premium of $1,500, free for all horses. The following is a summary:

Graves & Loomis' Chicago, formerly Rockey	5	1	1	1
T. P. Roach's W. K. Thomas	1	3	4	5
Matt Calvin's Pilot Temple	2	2	2	2
M. Cavanagh's Silas Rich	3	4	3	4
P. Lindell's Pat King	4	5	5	3

Time—2:29, 2:28¾, 2:29¾, 2:31¾.

Base-Ball—Red Stockings vs. Forest City.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—The game of base-ball today between the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and the Forest City, of Cleveland, clubs, was won by the former by a score of 27 to 16.

THE SOUTH.

Fatal Affray in Georgia—Two Men Killed and a Woman Wounded—Political Processions Prohibited in New-Orleans.

ALBANY, Ga., Nov. 5.—The following is the particulars of the fatal affray which occurred at Dawson, Ga., on the 27th, resulting in the death of two men and the wounding of a lady. A man named R. R. RUSSELL, while intoxicated, asked the door-keeper of a side-show the price of admission and passed his family in. RUSSELL asked the door-keeper how many, who replied nine. RUSSELL answered there were but four. The door-keeper said he would call the family back to prove that RUSSELL was mistaken. The latter got angry and struck the door-keeper, nearly knocking him down, and then drew a pistol and threatened to blow the door-keeper's brains out. The latter said he meant no offense. RUSSELL still threatening, cocked his pistol; the keeper ran inside the canvas. Col. AMES, being near, approached, and remarked to RUSSELL that this was not a place to get up a difficulty. RUSSELL responded: "I will kill you, too," and shot at Col. AMES. Another circus man remonstrated with RUSSELL. Two brothers named KELLY, known as desperate characters, approached and commenced firing. Col. AMES was shot twice while endeavoring to escape. A spectator named OXFORD, who was holding a child in his arms, was instantly killed. The child was taken under the dead body. A lady was wounded inside the canvas. Col. AMES died on the afternoon of the 3d. His body was escorted to Macon by the City Council of Dawson. The men have been removed to Cuthbert, Ga., and confined in a secure jail.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—The Chairman of the Democratic State Central and Parish Committees and the Grand Marshal of the Democratic procession, to have taken place to-night, publish cards counseling against the procession. They are all severe on the authorities and City Council for passing an ordinance forbidding processions....There was a heavy rain-storm this afternoon.

Fatal Affray in Alabama—Quarrel Between a White Man and Negro—The Latter Killed.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 5.—This evening a quarrel that had been pending all day between JACK BAXTER, white, and ALFRED GRANGER, a negro, both brick masons, culminated in the latter being shot and killed. BAXTER surrendered himself to Marshal WAITE, from whom he was taken by a mob of negroes, stripped, beaten, dragged through the streets and left for dead. Through the influence of Gen. PETTUS and others, the whites who gathered and armed on hearing of the affair, were restrained from attacking the negroes. A strong posse under Gen. PETTUS was summoned by the Sheriff, by whom the body of BAXTER was taken from the negroes, and the mob dispersed without further violence. The city is quiet to-night. The Courts are in session, and the rioters will be arrested and punished according to law.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

News from the Whaling Fleet—Quotations of Mining Stocks—Dividends of Mining Companies.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The following additional whalers were spoken by the *Menshikoff*, which arrived here yesterday: *Ohio*, damaged by ice, and leaking badly—2 whales; *Henry Tabor*, 14; *Cornelius Howland*, *Hercules* and *Roman*, 12 each; *Sea Breeze* and *Navy*, 7 each; *Alaska*, badly damaged by ice, rudder split and partly gone, 10; *John Roach*, 9; *Mary*, of Edgartown, *Minerva*, *Active* and *Ben. Cummines*, 4 each; *Emily Morgan*, 1; *Acors Barnes*, 3.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Mining stocks closed at the following quotations: Alpha, $6; Belcher, $2; Chollar, $77; Crown Point, $3; Gould & Curry, $94; Hale & Norcross, $118; Imperial, $30; Kentuck, $37; Ophir, $3; Overman, $7; Savage, $30; Sierra Nevada, $14; Yellow Jacket, $37....The Chollar Mining Company has declared a dividend of $4, and the Hale Norcross Mining Company a dividend of $5 per share, both payable in October.

Arrived, whale-ships *Massachusetts*, from Fox Islands, with 1,050 barrels of oil; *Florida*, from the Arctic, with 1,900 barrels of oil, 7,000 pounds of bone, and 900 pounds of ivory. The *Massachusetts* reports seeing the bark *Japan*, of Melbourne, go ashore in the bight west of East Cape during a heavy gale, and could render no assistance. Additional reports to Sept. 15, are: *Concordia*, with 10 whales; *Mary*, with 8 whales. Sept. 18, *Daniel Webster*, with 12 whales. Sept. 20, *Janus*, with 4 whales. Sept. 25, *Cornelius Howland*, with 1,100 barrels of oil. Oct. 3, *Seneca*, with 1,200 barrels of oil; *Elizabeth Swift*, with 1,150 barrels of oil; *Active*, with 1,050; *Josephine*, with 1,700; *Trident*, with 1,700; *John Wells*, with 850; *Fanny*, with 1,000. Sept. 11, off St. Lawrence Island, the *California*, with 1,400 barrels; *Henry Tabor*, with 1,400 barrels; *Champion*, with 6 whales; *Vineyard*, with 400 barrels of oil; *Midas*, with 1,450 barrels. Sept. 18, *Emily Morgan*, with 750 barrels of oil.

Marine Disaster.

BANGOR, Me., Nov. 5.—The bark *Trait de Union*, (Br.) hence for Port-au-Prince, has gone ashore on Monroe's Island, near Owl's Head. The steam-tug *Ralph Ross*, with a powerful steam-pump and wrecking-crew from this city, have gone to her assistance. It is feared she will be a total loss.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The Red Stocking Base-Ball Club has challenged the White Stockings, of this City, for a new series of games, the first to take place at Cincinnati, on Monday, and the second at Chicago, on Wednesday.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 5.—A hotel and eleven stores at Deposit were burned yesterday morning.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—MARTIN DURAND, arrested with his father, for the murder of his mother. MARGARET DURAND, was released yesterday. JOHN DURAND, husband of the deceased, is still held.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Mrs. MARY ELLET, one of the oldest and most distinguished relicts of the last century, died at her residence yesterday, at an age of more than ninety-one years.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 5.—The closing Republican meeting of the canvass was held here to-night. The speakers were SIGISMUND KAUFMAN, MAHLON CHANCE and Gen. SHERWOOD, of Ohio.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—M. DAVIS won the Champion Cup for single sculls in Portland harbor today.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—A gravel train on the Grand Trunk Railway ran off the track, killing Conductor JORDAN, the engineer and the fireman.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 5.—The steamer *Pogie*, which was run away with from Portland, has been seized by the officers at Provincetown.

WASHINGTON.

Maryland Politics—New Market Project—Revenue Matters—Fractional Currency Statement—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The political canvass in Maryland is very active, and both parties are exceptionally well organized. The Republicans claim the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts as certain, with some hopes of carrying the First and Third also. Some jealousy which exists in the latter district between the Bowie and Swann wings of the party will probably prevent SWANN from polling the full strength of his party.

NEW MARKET HOUSE COMPANY.

The Market House Company organized today, elected an able and responsible set of officers, and took other action indicating a purpose to proceed actively with their work, and replace by an elegant structure the dilapidated sheds which now offend the eyes of visitors to the Capital, on their way up or down Pennsylvania-avenue.

CONTRACTS FOR PRINTING REVENUE STAMPS.

The committee to award the contract for printing revenue stamps have had several meetings, but have not yet completed classifying the various bids. The award will be made about the middle of next week.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF INTERIOR.

It is the general impression here to-night that Judge OTTO will go out of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior, but it is by no means settled that Gen. TERRILL, now Third Assistant Paymaster-General, will succeed him.

CANCELLATION OF STAMPS.

Secretary BOUTWELL has issued a circular to Customs officers, directing that the owners and importers of goods shall, in addition to the cancellation made by the Inspector, write his name and the month and year on each stamp.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

The following is an abstract of collections on account of internal revenue in the United States in the fiscal year 1870: Total net collections given in each case: On spirits, $55,554,411 89; tobacco, $31,335,967 71; fermented liquors, $6,318,326 90; banks and bankers, $4,416,651 47; gross receipts, $6,868,942 05; sales, $8,785,990 61; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $9,607,860 81; income, $37,730,982 62; legacies, $1,671,542 97; on successions, $1,415,998 38; articles in schedule A, (tax on carriages, watches, &c.,) $907,381 09; on passports, $22,756; gas, $2,313,250 52; not otherwise herein provided for, $717,305 43; total penalties, and collected, $827,636 65; stamps, $16,544,043 06; grand net total, $185,039,058 16.

ABATEMENT OF TAXES.

The following is a table showing the amount of taxes abated and rejected during the fiscal year ending June 30, last: Amount abated as uncollectable, $1,622,951 22; amount abated as erroneous, $1,008,402 50; total amount abated, $2,631,353 72; total amount rejected, $2,212,148 71. The total amount abated during the year ending June, 1869, was $4,270,852 08; being $1,639,498 36 greater than in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870.

BALANCE IN THE TREASURY.

The coin balance in the Treasury today is $98,463,000, including $14,735,000 in coin certificates. The currency balance is $25,860,000.

CENSUS OF PHILADELPHIA TO BE RETAKEN.

The President has directed that a new census of Philadelphia be taken, in consequence of the question made by the city authorities of the completeness of the enumeration taken by Marshal GREGORY. No question has been made of the honesty or energy of the Marshal or his assistants, but it is claimed that in consequence of the absence through the Summer of many thousands of citizens, the count of population fails to do justice to the city. The law of 1850 requires the census to be taken during the Summer, and such omissions in large numbers cannot fail to occur.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week amount to $493,000.

Shipments—Notes	$2,256,631
Fractional currency	495,650
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for circulation	344,883,550
For Public deposits	15,884,500
Mutilated Notes burned during the week	886,800
Total amount burned	31,506,268
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed during the week	353,420
Total amount issued therefor	30,836,055
Balance due for mutilated notes	730,213
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	302,202,179
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	647,100
Internal Revenue receipts to-day	577,045
Grand total for the fiscal year	66,286,559

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs for the week ending Oct. 22 were as follows:

New-York	$2,368,749
Philadelphia	106,931
Baltimore	190,434
Boston	411,223
San Francisco, to Oct. 15	127,808
Total	$3,145,145

RAPID TRANSIT.

Gen. Woodford's Views—He Promises to Support Rapid Transit Measures.

A committee from the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association called on Gen. STEWART S. WOODFORD, Republican candidate for Governor, to ascertain his views in regard to the rapid transit question. Mr. FOLEY acted as Chairman of the committee and spoke at length on the subject. He was followed by Messrs. ARMSTRONG and MCDONALD, of Yorkville, the following reply was made by Gen. WOODFORD:

GENTLEMEN—For years I have regarded the construction of some route of rapid and safe transit between the lower part of New-York City, Harlem and Westchester County, as not merely desirable, but as an actual necessity. These causes have united to drive from us not only tens, but hundreds of thousands of people, who should be citizens of Westchester, New-York or Kings Counties, but who are residing in New-Jersey. These causes are the profligate expenditures and steadily increasing taxation in these three counties, the very high rents in New-York and Brooklyn, and the entire want of speedy, comfortable and safe means of travel from New-York to Westchester and Brooklyn. The taxes of New-York average more than twenty-five dollars per head for each man, woman and child of our population. Those of Brooklyn are rapidly reaching the figures of New-York, while under the operation of such laws for opening boulevards in Westchester County as our present Governor has felt it his duty to approve during his present official term, the expenses of that county are reaching like luxurious amounts. New-Jersey affords the only present outlet for our laboring and middle classes.

I shall esteem it a privilege not merely to approve, but to facilitate the passage of some bill which shall secure quick and safe transit between the centre and lower part of New-York and Harlem and Westchester County. Do not misunderstand me, gentlemen; I am not committed to any special plan, nor do I favor any scheme to secure this result. Should I be elected, I shall hold myself at liberty to veto any plan which violates constitutional rights, as also any scheme, if it should be passed by corrupt combinations and influences. What I desire to say distinctly, is this: I believe in the necessity of quick and safe transit, and it would be a pleasure as well as a duty to use all proper means, as Governor, to secure it for the people.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PEGGY BLIGHT'S VOYAGE

BY LADY LARCOM.

You can ride in an hour or two, if you will,
From Halibut Point to Beacon Hill,
With the sea beside you all the way,
Through the pleasant places that skirt the Bay,
By Gloucester Harbor and Beverly Beach,
Salem, Witch-haunted, Nahant's long reach,
Blue-bordered Swampscott, and Cuelsea's wide
Marshes, laid bare to the drenching tide,
With a glimpse of Saugus spire in the west,
And Malden hills wrapt in hazy rest.

All this you watch idly, and more by far,
From the cushioned seat of a railway-car.
But in days of witchcraft it was not so;
City-bound travelers had to go
Horseback over a blind rough road,
Or as part of a jolting wagon-load
Of garden produce and household goods,
Crossing the fords, half-lost in the woods,
By wolves and red-skins frightened all day,
And the roar of lions, some histories say.
If a craft for Boston were setting sail,
Very few of a passage would fail
Who had trading to do in the three-hilled town;
For they might return ere the sun was down.

So, one breezy midsummer dawn,
Skipper Nash, of the schooner *Fawn*,
Sails away with a crowded deck,—
One of his passengers cranes her neck
Out of her scarlet cloak,—an eye
Like a smoldering coal had Peggy Blish,—
And looks at her townsmen, looks at the sea,
At the crew and the skipper; what can it be
That hinders their flinging her boldglance back?
Many a good wife hath eye as black,
And a cloak as scarlet. Ay, but she,
Nobody covets her company.
Nobody meets that strange eye of hers
But a nameless terror within him stirs:
Was the glance for him or his neighbor? Which?
'Tis an evil eye,—it will curse and bewitch.

Afraid to be silent, afraid to speak,
The crew and the skipper, with half-oaths weak,
Looked up dismayed when aboard she came;
And the voyagers whispered around her name,
And gazed askance, as apart she stood,
Eying them under her scarlet hood.

A fair wind wafted them down the Bay;
Ere noon, by the Boston wharves they lay.
"We shall sail at three!" the skipper cried;
Save Peggy, each was aware that he lied,
For from from lip to ear had been passed a word
Which only speaker and listener heard;—
That he meant to give the old witch the slip
By an hour or so, on the homeward trip.

Errands all finished, and anchor weighed,
Out of the harbor her way she made,—
The schooner *Fawn*. But who hasteneth
Down to the water-side, out of breath,—
Angrily stamps with her high-heeled shoe,—
Audibly curses the skipper and crew,
Flutters her cloak, and flames with her eye?—
Who but the witch-woman, old Peg Blish?

"We'll give her the go-by!" says skipper Nash,
And laughs at his schooner's scurry and dash;
But hard and there one muttered, "He's rash!"
"As good right has Peggy," said one or two,
"To a homeward passage as I or you;
For what has the poor old beldam done
That any man could lay finger on,
Save living alone in a tumble-down hut,
And speaking her mind when she chose to?
But—"

A monstrous gull bore down on the blast;
Once it poised on the schooner's mast;
Once it flapped in the skipper's face;
Scarcely it veered for a moment's space
From the prow's white track in the seething brine;
Its sharp eye gleamed with a steel-cold shine,
And one of the sailors averred that he saw
A red strip dangle from beak and claw:
And all the voyagers stared with fear
To see the wild creature a-swoop so near.

They had hove in sight of Salem town
When a fog came up, and the breeze went down:
They could almost hear the farm-folk speak,
And smell the magnolias at Jeffrey's Creek:
Abreast of the Half-way Rock once more,
With the Misery Islands just off shore,
The gull gave a shriek, and flew out of sight,
And—there they lay in the fog all night.

They dared not stir until morn was red,
And the sky showed a blue streak overhead,
Then glad on the clear wave sped the Fawn.
Homeward again through a breezy dawn,
And the skipper shouted, "The vessel arrives
In season for breakfast with your wives!"

But some one else has arrived before,
Who is that, by the hut on the shore,
Milking her cow with indifferent mien,
As if no schooner were yet to be seen?
By the side-glance out of her small black eye,
It must be—surely it is—Peg Blish!

How she got there no mortal could tell,
But crew and passengers knew right well
That she had not set foot upon deck or hull,
"Nor the mast?" About that you might ask the gull.
Well, the story goes on to say
That skipper Nash always rued the day
When he left old Peg on the wharf behind,
With her shrill cry drifting along the wind.
For he lost his schooner, his children died,
And his wife, and his cattle and sheep beside;
And his old age found him alone, forlorn,
Wishing, no doubt, he had never been born.

What Peggy Blish had to do with his case
Can scarcely be shown, at this day and place.
Had his fate been the consequence of her curse,
As the neighbors thought, he had fared no worse.
But this moral's a good one for all to mind:
His own heart is the curse of a man unkind.

THE ILIAD OF SANDY BAR

Before 9 o'clock it was pretty well known all along the river that the two partners of the "Amity" claim had quarreled and separated at day-break. At that time the attention of their nearest neighbor had been attracted by the sounds of altercations and two consecutive pistol-shots. Running out, he had seen dimly in the gray mist that rose from the river, the tall form of Scott, one of the partners, descending the hill toward the cañon; a moment later York, the other partner, had appeared from the cabin, and walked in an opposite direction toward the river, passing within a few feet of the curious watcher. Later, it was discovered that a serious Chinaman, cutting wood before the cabin, had witnessed part of the quarrel. But John was stolid, indifferent and reticent. "Me choppee wood—me no fightee," was his serene response to all anxious queries. "But what did they say, John?" John did not "*sabe*." Col. Starbottle deftly ran over the various popular epithets which a generous public sentiment might accept as reasonable provocation for an assault. But John did not recognize them. "And this yer's the cattle," said the Colonel, with some severity, "that some chinks ought'er be allowed to testify agin' a white man! Git—you heathen!"

Still the quarrel remained inexplicable. That two men, whose amiability and grave tact had earned for them the title of "The Peace-makers," in a community not greatly given to the passive virtues—that these men, singularly devoted to each other, should suddenly and violently quarrel, might well excite the curiosity of the camp. A few of the more inquisitive visited the late scene of conflict, now deserted by its former occupants. There was no trace of disorder or confusion in the neat cabin. The rude table was arranged as if for breakfast; the pan of yellow biscuit still sat upon that hearth whose dead embers might have typified the evil passions that had raged there but an hour before. But Col. Starbottle's eye—albeit, somewhat bloodshot and rheumy—was more intent on practical details. On examination, a bullet-hole was found in the door-post, and another, nearly opposite, in the casing of the window. The Colonel called attention to the fact that the one "agreed with" the bore of Scott's revolver, and the other with that of York's derringer. "They must hev stood about yer," said the Colonel, taking position; "not mor'n three feet apart, and—missed!" There was a fine touch of pathos in the falling inflection of the Colonel's voice which was not without effect. A delicate perception of wasted opportunity thrilled his auditors.

But the Bar was destined to experience a greater disappointment. The two antagonists had not met since the quarrel, and it was vaguely rumored that on the occasion of a second meeting, each had determined to kill the other "on sight." There was, consequently some excitement—and, it is to be feared, no little gratification—when, at 10 o'clock, York stepped from the Magnolia Saloon into the one, long straggling street of the camp, at the same moment that Scott left the blacksmith's shop at the forks of the road. It was evident at a glance that a meeting could only be avoided by the actual retreat of one or the other.

In an instant the doors and windows of the adjacent saloons were filled with faces. Heads unaccountably appeared above the river banks and from behind bowlders. An empty wagon at the cross-road was suddenly crowded with people, who seemed to have sprung from the earth. There was much running and confusion on the hill-side. On the mountain road, Mr. Jack Hamlin had reined up his horse, and was standing upright on the seat of his buggy. And the two objects of this absorbing attention approached each other.

"York's got the sun," "Scott'll line him on that tree," "he's waitin' to draw his fire," came from the cart—and then it was silent. But above this human breathlessness the river rushed and sang, and the wind rustled the tree-tops with an indifference that seemed obtrusive. Col. Starbottle felt it, and, in a moment of sublime preoccupation, without looking around, waved his cane behind him, warningly to all nature, and said, "Shn!"

The men were now within a few feet of each other. A hen ran across the road before one of them. A feathery seed-vessel, wafted from a wayside tree, fell at the feet of the other. And, unheeding this irony of nature, the two opponents came nearer, erect and rigid, looked in each other's eyes, and—passed!

Col. Starbottle had to be lifted from the cart. "This yer camp is played out," he said, gloomily, as he affected to be supported into the "Magnolia." With what further expression he might have indicated his feelings it was impossible to say, for at that moment Scott joined the group. "Did you speak to me," he asked of the Colonel, dropping his hand as if with accidental familiarity, on that gentleman's shoulder. The Colonel, recognizing some occult quality in the touch, and some unknown quantity in the glance of his questioner, contented himself by replying, "No, sir," with dignity. A few rods away, York's conduct was as characteristic and peculiar. "You had a mighty fine chance; why didn't you plump him?" said Jack Hamlin, as York drew near the buggy. "Because I hate him," was the reply, heard only by Jack. Contrary to popular belief, this reply was not hissed between the lips of the speaker, but was said in an ordinary tone. But Jack Hamlin, who was an observer of mankind, noticed that the speaker's hands were cold, and his lips dry, as he helped him into the buggy, and accepted the seeming paradox with a smile.

When Sandy Bar became convinced that the quarrel between York and Scott could not be settled after the usual local methods, it gave no further concern thereto, but presently it was rumored that the "Amity Claim" was in litigation, and that its possession would be expensively disputed by each of the partners. As it was well known that the claim in question was "worked out" and worthless, and that the partners, whom it had already enriched, had talked of abandoning it but a day or two before the quarrel, this proceeding could only be accounted for as gratuitous spite. Later, two San Francisco lawyers made their appearance in this guileless Arcadia, and were eventually taken into the saloons, and—what was pretty much the same thing—the confidences of the inhabitants. The results of this unhallowed intimacy were many subpœnas; and, indeed, when the "Amity Claim" came to trial, all of Sandy Bar that was not in compulsory attendance at the county-seat came there from curiosity. The gulches and ditches for miles around were deserted. I do not propose to describe that already famous trial. Enough that, in the language of the plaintiff's counsel, "it was one of no ordinary significance, involving the inherent rights of that untiring industry which had developed the Pactolian resources of this golden land"—and, in the homelier phrase of Col. Starbottle, "a fuss that gentlemen might hev settled in ten minutes over a social glass, if they meant business; or in ten seconds with a revolver, if they meant fun." Scott got a verdict, from which York instantly appealed. It was said he had sworn to spend his last dollar in the struggle.

In this way Sandy Bar began to accept the enmity of the former partners as a life-long feud, and the fact that they had ever been friends was forgotten. The few who expected to learn from the trial the origin of the quarrel were disappointed. Among the various conjectures, that which ascribed some occult feminine influence as the cause was naturally popular, in a camp given to dubious compliment of the sex. "My word for it, gentlemen," said Col. Starbottle—who had been known in Sacramento as a Gentleman of the Old School—"there's some lovely creature at the bottom of this." The gallant Colonel then proceeded to illustrate his theory, by divers sprightly stories, such as Gentlemen of the Old School are in the habit of repeating, but which, from deference to the prejudices of gentlemen of a more recent school, I refrain from transcribing here. But it would appear that even the Colonel's theory was fallacious. The only woman who personally might have exercised any influence over the partners, was the pretty daughter of "old man Folinsbee," of Poverty Flat, at whose hospitable house—which exhibited some comforts and refinements rare in that crude civilization—both York and Scott were frequent visitors. Yet into this charming retreat York strode one evening, a month after the quarrel, and, beholding Scott sitting there, turned to the fair hostess with the abrupt query: "Do you love this man? The young woman thus addressed returned that answer—at once spirited and evasive—which would occur to most of my fair readers in such an exigency. Without another word, York left the house. "Miss Jo" heaved the least possible sigh as the door closed on York's curls and square shoulders, and then, like a good girl, turned to her insulted guest. "But would you believe it, dear," she afterward related to an intimate friend, "the other creature, after glowering at me for a moment, got upon its hind legs, took its hat, and left, too; and that's the last I've seen of either."

The same hard disregard of all other interests or feelings in the gratification of their blind rancor characterized all their actions. When York purchased the land below Scott's new claim, and obliged the latter, at a great expense, to make a long detour to carry a "tail-race" around it, Scott retaliated by building a dam that overflowed York's claim on the river. It was Scott who, in conjunction with Col. Starbottle, first organized that active opposition to the Chinamen, which resulted in the driving off of York's Mongolian laborers; it was York who built the wagon-road and established the express which rendered Scott's mules and pack-trains obsolete; it was Scott who called into life the Vigilance Committee which expatriated York's friend, Jack Hamlin; it was York who created the Sandy Bar *Herald*, which characterized the act as "a lawless outrage," and Scott as a "Border Ruffian;" it was Scott, at the head of twenty masked men, who, one moonlight night, threw the offending "forms" into the yellow river, and scattered the types in the dusty road. These proceedings were received in the distant and more civilized outlying towns as vague indications of progress and vitality. I have before me a copy of the *Poverty Flat Pioneer*, for the week ending Aug. 13, 1856, in which the editor, under the head of "County Improvements," says: "The new Presbyterian Church on C-street, at Sandy Bar, is completed. It stands upon the lot formerly occupied by the Magnolia saloon, which was so mysteriously burnt last month. The temple, which now rises like a Phœnix from the ashes of the Magnolia, is virtually the free gift of H. J. York, Esq., of Sandy Bar, who purchased the lot and donated the lumber. Other buildings are going up in the vicinity, but the most noticeable is the "Sunny South Saloon," erected by Captain Mat. Scott, nearly opposite the church. Captain Scott has spared no expense in the furnishing of this saloon, which promises to be one of the most agreeable places of resort in old Tuolumne. He has recently imported two new, first-class billiard-tables, with cork cushions. Our old friend, 'Mountain Jimmy,' will dispense liquors at the bar. We refer our readers to the advertisement in another column. Visitors to Sandy Bar cannot do better than give 'Jimmy' a call." Among the local items occurred the following: "H. J. York, Esq., of Sandy Bar, has offered a reward of $100 for the detection of the parties who hauled away the steps of the new Presbyterian Church, C-street, Sandy Bar, during Divine service, on Sabbath evening last. Capt. Scott adds another hundred for the capture of the miscreats who broke the magnificent plate-glass windows of the new saloon on the following evening. There is some talk of reorganizing the old Vigilance Committee at Sandy Bar."

When, for many months of cloudless weather, the bard, unwinking sun of Sandy Bar had regularly gone down on the unpacified wrath of these men, there was some talk of mediation. In particular, the pastor of the church to which I have just referred—a sincere, fearless, but perhaps not fully-enlightened man—seized gladly upon the occasion of York's liberality to attempt to reunite the former partners. He preached an earnest sermon on the abstract sinfulness of discord and rancor. But the excellent sermons of the Rev. Mr. Daws were directed to an ideal congregation that did not exist at Sandy Bar—a congregation of beings of unmixed vices and virtues, of single impulses, and perfectly logical motives, of preternatural simplicity, of child-like faith, and grown-up responsibilities. As, unfortunately, the people who actually attended Mr. Daws' church were mainly very human, somewhat sinful, more self-excusing than self-accusing, rather good-natured, and decidedly weak, they quietly shed that portion of the sermon which referred to themselves, and accepting York and Scott—who were both in defiant attendance—as curious examples of those ideal beings above referred to, felt a certain satisfaction—which, I fear, was not altogether Christian-like—in their "raking down." If Mr. Daws expected York and Scott to shake hands after the sermon, he was disappointed. But he did not relax his purpose. With that quiet fearlessness and determination which had won for him the respect of men who were too apt to regard piety as synonymous with effeminacy, he attacked Scott in his own house. What he said has not been recorded, but it is to be feared that it was part of his sermon. When he had concluded, Scott looked at him, not unkindly, over the glasses of his bar, and said, less irreverently than the words might convey: "Young man, I rather like your style, but when you know York and me as well as you do God Almighty, it'll be time to talk."

And so the feud progressed, and so, as in more illustrious examples, the private and personal enmity of two representative men led gradually to the evolution of some crude, half-expressed principal or belief. It was not long before it was made evident that those beliefs were identical with certain broad principles laid down by the founders of the American Constitution, as expounded by the statesman-like A; or were the fatal quicksands, on which the ship of State might be wrecked, warningly pointed out by the eloquent B. The practical result of all which was the nomination of York and Scott to represent the opposite factions of Sandy Bar in legislative councils.

For some weeks past, the voters of Sandy Bar and the adjacent camps had been called upon, in large type, to "Rally!" In vain the great pines at the cross-roads—whose trunks were compelled to bear this and other legends—moaned and protested from their windy watch-towers. But one day, with fife and drum, and flaming transparency, a procession filed into the triangular grove at the head of the gulch. The meeting was called to order by Col. Starbottle, who, having once enjoyed legislative functions, and being vaguely known as a "war-horse," was considered to be a valuable partisan of York. He concluded an appeal for his friend, with an enunciation of principle, interspersed with one or two anecdotes so gratuitously coarse that the very pines might have been moved to pelt him with their cast-off cones as he stood there. But he created a laugh on which his candidate rode into popular notice, and when York rose to speak he was greeted with cheers. But, to the general astonishment, the new speaker at once launched into bitter denunciation of his rival. He not only dwelt upon Scott's deeds and example, as known to Sandy Bar, but spoke of facts connected with his previous career, hitherto unknown to his auditors. To great precision of epithet and directness of statement the speaker added the fascination of revelation and exposure. The crowd cheered, yelled and were delighted; but when this astounding philippic was concluded there was a unanimous call for "Scott!" Col. Starbottle would have resisted this manifest impropriety, but in vain. Partly from a crude sense of justice, partly from a meaner craving for excitement, the assemblage was inflexible, and Scott was dragged, pushed and pulled upon the platform.

As his frowsy head and unkempt beard appeared above the railing, it was evident that he was drunk. But it was also evident, before he opened his lips, that the orator of Sandy Bar—the one man who could touch their vagabond sympathies (perhaps because he was not above appealing to them)—stood before them. A consciousness of this power lent a certain dignity to his figure, and I am not sure but that his very physical condition impressed them as a kind of regal unbending and large condescension. Howbeit, when this unexpected Hector arose from the ditch, York's myrmidons trembled.

"There's nought, gentlemen," said Scott, leaning forward on the railing—"there's nought as that man hez sed as isn't true. I was run outer Cairo; I did belong to the Regulators; I did desert from the army; I did leave a wife in Kansas. But thar's one thing he didn't charge me with, and may be he's forgotten. For three years, gentlemen, I was that man's partner——" Whether he intended to say more I cannot tell; a burst of applause artistically rounded and enforced the climax, and virtually elected the speaker. That Fall he went to Sacramento; York went abroad, and, for the first time in many years, distance and a new atmosphere isolated the old antagonists.

With little of change in the green wood, gray rock, and yellow river, but with much shifting of human landmarks, and new faces in its habitations, three years passed over Sandy Bar. The two men, once so identified with its character, seemed to have been quite forgotten. "You will never return to Sandy Bar," said Miss Folinsbee, the "Lily of Poverty Flat," on meeting York in Paris—"for Sandy Bar is no more. They call it Riverside now; and the new town is built higher up on the river bank. By the by, 'Jo' says that Scott has won his suit about the 'Amity Claim,' and that he lives in the old cabin, and is drunk half his time. O, I beg your pardon," added the lively lady, as a flush crossed York's sallow cheek; "but, bless me, I really thought that old grudge was made up! I'm sure it ought to be."

It was three months after this conversation, and a pleasant Summer evening, that the Poverty Flat coach drew up before the veranda of the Union Hotel at Sandy Bar. Among its passengers was one, apparently a stranger, in the local distinction of well-fitting clothes and closely-shaven face, who demanded a private room and retired early to rest. But before sunrise next morning he arose, and drawing some clothes from his carpet-bag, proceeded to array himself in a pair of white duck trousers, a white duck over-shirt and straw hat. When his toilet was completed, he tied a red bandanna handkerchief in a loop, and threw it loosely over his shoulders. The transformation was complete. As he crept softly down the stairs and stepped into the road, no one would have detected in him the elegant stranger of the previous night, and but few have recognized the face and figure of Henry York, of Sandy Bar.

In the uncertain light of that early hour, and in the change that had come over the settlement, he had to pause for a moment to recall where he stood. The Sandy Bar of his recollections lay below him, near the river; the buildings around him were of later date and newer fashion. As he strode toward the river, he noticed here a school-house and there a church. A little further on, "The Sunny South" came in view—transformed into a restaurant—its gilding faded and its paint rubbed off. He new knew where he was, and running briskly down a declivity, crossed a ditch, and stood upon the lower boundary of the Amity Claim.

The gray mist was rising slowly from the river, clinging to the tree tops and drifting up the mountain side, until it was caught among those rocky altars, and held a sacrifice to the ascending sun. At his feet the earth, cruelly gashed and scarred by his forgotten engines, had, since the old days, put on a show of greenness here and there, and now smiled forgivingly up at him, as if things were not so bad after all. A few birds were bathing in the ditch with a pleasant suggestion of its being a new and special provision of Nature, and a hare ran into an inverted sluice-box as he approached, as if it were put there for that purpose.

He had not yet dared to look in a certain direction. But the sun was now high enough to paint the little eminence on which the cabin stood. In spite of his self-control, his heart beat faster as he raised his eyes toward it. Its window and door were closed, no smoke came from its adobe chimney, but it was else unchanged. When within a few yards of it, he picked up a broken shovel, and shouldering it with a smile, strode toward the door and knocked. There was no sound from within. The smile died upon his lips as he nervously pushed the door open.

A figure started up angrily and came toward him: a figure whose blood-shot eyes suddenly fixed into a vacant stare; whose arms were at first outstretched and then thrown up in warning gesticulation: a figure that suddenly gasped, choked, and then fell forward in a fit.

But before he touched the ground York had him out into the open air and sunshine. In the struggle both fell and rolled over on the ground. But the next moment York was sitting up, holding the convulsed frame of his former partner on his knee, and wiping the foam from his inarticulate lips. Gradually the tremor became less frequent, and then ceased; and the strong man had unconscious in his arms.

For some moments York held him quietly thus, looking in his face. Afar, the stroke of a woodman's ax—a mere phantom of sound was all that broke the stillness. High up the mountain, a wheeling hawk hung breathlessly above them. And then came voices, and two men joined them. "A fight?" "No, a fit; and would they help him bring the sick man to the hotel?"

And there, for a week, the stricken partner lay, unconscious of aught but the visions wrought by disease and fear. On the eighth day, at sunrise, he rallied and, opening his eyes, looked upon York and pressed his hand: then he spoke:

"And it's you. I thought it was only whisky."

York replied by taking both of his hands, boyishly working them backward and forward, as his elbow rested on the bed, with a pleasant smile:

"And you've been abroad. How did you like Paris?"

"So, so. How did you like Sacramento?"

"Bully."

And that was all they could think to say. Presently, Scott opened his eyes again:

"I'm mighty weak."

"You'll get better soon."

"Not much."

A long silence followed, in which they could hear the sounds of wood-chopping, and that Sandy Bar was already astir for the coming day. Then Scott slowly and with difficulty turned his face to York, and said:

"I might hev killed you once."

"I wish you had."

They pressed each other's hands again, but Scott's grasp was evidently failing. He seemed to summon his energies for a special effort.

"Old man!"

"Old chap!"

"Closer!"

York bent his head toward the slowly-fading face.

"Do ye mind that morning?"

"Yes."

A gleam of fun slid into the corner of Scott's blue eye, as he whispered:

"Old man, thar *was* too much saleratus in that bread."

It is said that these were his last words. For when the sun, which had so often gone down upon the idle wrath of these foolish men, looked again upon them reunited, it saw the hand of Scott fall cold and irresponsive from the yearning clasp of his former partner, and he knew that the feud of Sandy Bar was at an end.—*Overland Monthly.*

FIVE MINUTES WITH BISMARCK.—(From our Special Correspondent.)—I had a chat, last night, with BISMARCK. We smoked a cigar together. He talks unreservedly of the war; says he has no secrets about it; why should he have any? It is everybody's business as much as his own. I told him I thought he was a fool to stick out for Alsace and Lorraine. No, he said, he was not a fool; he knew well enough that Alsace and Lorraine would be more plague than profit; but the public opinion of Germany demanded those Provinces, and real public opinion, another thing from the propension of the gentlemen of the pavement, could not be disregarded, even if it were despised. The German public was the fool; not he. Well, I said, now it's a pity; for see what a risk you run. Here will be Winter coming on presently, and in another fortnight you will have to fight General November. It is quite on the cards that you may be attacked with influenza, or even dysentery, not to mention cholera and typhus, and forced to beat a retreat through hostile territory, in frost and snow, like the great NAPOLEON; by great I mean great benefactor of his species; when he was compelled to cut and run from Moscow. Then, after all, you would be obliged to conclude peace with the French, at the best upon equal terms, and in that case, said I, don't you see, old fellow?——

What? said BISMARCK.

Why then, don't you see, I explained, you will of course lose your indemnity. Hadn't you better make peace while you are sure of that? That never struck me before, said BISMARCK. I tell you what, you are a deuced clever fellow, and your head is screwed on the right way. Yes, we might make sure of the indemnity now; at all events could collar the French fleet. I'll go to the King directly, and tell His Majesty what you suggest. A splendid idea, dear boy, he added, slapping me on the back. Good-bye. Don't say a word to anybody of what we have been talking about. Good-bye for the present; but drop in again soon. I shouldn't wonder if your hint has important consequences. Before you go, give me another of those cigars.

A sensible fellow, with nothing like pride about him, or stuck-up notions, and quite capable of listening to and appreciating good advice, is BISMARCK. I shall not be at all surprised to hear in a day or two that peace has been concluded on the basis of an indemnity, the demolition of the forts, and, for the rest, continuance *in statu quo*.—*Punch.*

THE FOOD OF THE ANCIENTS.—Not one of us but has felt a strong curiosity about the food of the ancients. DIODORUS SICULUS says that the first men ranged over the fields and woods in search of food, like the beasts, eating every wild herb they could find and such fruits as the trees produced. An ancient writer affirms that the diet of the primeval race differed according to the productions of their respective countries; the Arcadians having lived on acorns, the Argives on pears, the Athenians on figs, &c. PLUTARCH relates that the Argives, led by INACHUS, searched the woods for wild pears to support them. PLINY laments the savage condition of the first ages, "which subsisted on acorns." GALEN not only thinks these accounts are true, but he tells us that "acorns afford as good nourishment as many sorts of grain; that in ancient times men lived on acorns alone, and that the Arcadians continued to eat them, long after the rest of Greece had made use of bread corn." HERODOTUS relates that upon the death of LYCURGUS, the Lacedæmonians, meditating the conquest of Arcadia, were told by the oracle that there were among them the best acorn eaters, who would repel them, in case they attempted to carry their arms thither, as afterward happened. Is it not strange with what perverse hallucination philosophers and poets have ever spoken of those periods in the history of the race as the "golden ages?" At length, by what steps we cannot know, agriculture, doubtless in simplest, rudest forms, began. HESIODUS ascribes this invention to Ceres, and admonishes the husbandman to pray to Jupiter and to her before he enters upon his labors. PLINY attributes still further the invention of the plow, grinding corn, and making bread to Ceres, and adds that "Divine honors were paid her in Attica, Italy and Sicily, on this account." At length, as the wonderful story goes, the Creator gave man permission to eat the bodies of animals. This is said to have been given first to Noah in the following words: "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things." And, immediately, another addition was made to man's stomach indulgences. "Noah began to be a husbandman, and he planted a vineyard, and he drank of the wine, and was drunken." Of course he could not permit his family to indulge in wine, until he had first fully tested it upon himself. Might it not be poison? Might it not kill? With that self-sacrificing spirit so characteristic of man, Noah first tried it fully upon himself. Beer was discovered not long after. HERODOTUS informs us that in the corn province of Egypt where no vines grew, the people drank a sort of wine, made of barley. This, it is thought, is the strong drink mentioned, together with wine, in many places in the Old Testament. It is thought by those who have given most attention to the food of the original race, that different foods were introduced, much in the following order, viz.: "fruits, seeds, herbs, bread, milk, fish, flesh, wine and ale; to which may be added, butter, honey, eggs, olive oil, and cheese."—*Dio Lewis' Talks About People's Stomachs.*

CHARLES DICKENS.—The difference between our disgust for our own sins and the far greater disgust we feel for sins of which we know nothing, is almost all ignorance, and the humorist who makes us see that the latter are as natural to those who indulge in them as ours are to us, teaches us nothing but the truth. At the same time, it cannot be denied, we think, that if all the world were thoroughly imbued with Mr. DICKENS' morality, the result must be not merely this modification of feeling toward all types of evil of which little or nothing is familiarly known, but a tendency, also, to a specific preference for some failings over others, which is due to the particular type of Mr. DICKENS' own character. Undoubtedly Mr. DICKENS looked with a more than approving eye on all the aspects of jollity, even though accompanied, as they so often are, with self-indulgent weaknesses; and with a detestation perfectly morbid on those meaner and harsher elements in human nature which are fatal to jollity. Nobody will enter into DICKENS completely without losing something of religious and moral intensity, and catching something of suspicion of all the sinister types of character. His pictures of the Shepherd, of Mr. Chadband, of Mr. Honeythunder and Mr. Murdstone, are balanced by no pictures of an opposite tendency, and it can hardly be denied that the great humorist's private creed was very much contained in the precept to be genial with all men except such as are ungenial themselves—who may very likely be hypocrites, and if they are not, are almost worse in their stony-heartedness than if they were. He was far too fond, also, of pushing his doctrine of geniality to the point of sentimental falseness, and even in his latest picture of the minor canon who so laboriously pretends to need spectacles in order to pay an implicit compliment to his aged mother's sharp sight, he has shown us that his own moral ideal was not quite simple and natural on the sentimental side of his nature.—*Spectator.*

THE MINSTREL PERFORMER SOCIALLY.

In his social relations a performer, like many another great man or woman, is liable to mistakes of head and heart. It is a pretty generally known fact, for instance, that the most famous tenor of our day is so careful of his gloves as to fly into a towering rage with any lady who touches them with more than her finger-tips, in the most impassioned duets. And a very celebrated prima donna who takes the world captive as much by the exceeding loveliness of her person and manner as by her wonderful voice, is in the habit of beating her maid abominably two or three times a week. It would, indeed, be an acute analysis which should determine just what it is in the higher walks of music that makes the lives of its special votaries so strikingly inharmonious. He or she who has known of an operatic company wherein the four leading persons were on speaking terms with one another, off the stage, has known a remarkable fact in the history of that peculiar class. Of these, and of the dramatic profession proper, I would perhaps have no right to speak here, were it not for the fact that, in my time at least, there was a sort of fraternity among all people who appeared before foot-lights. I do not know whether the members of cork-opera associate with the better class of actors at this day; but I think they do not. I would venture to assert, however, that among the lower orders of actors, minstrels and circus-riders, there ever will be such a spirit of Bohemianism—such a touch of hearty, reckless good-nature—as will always make their whole world kin. Jealousy may be set down as the chief failing of the whole race, high or low. I have known men, whose names have made some noise in the world, to measure with straws the comparative sizes of the letters in which they were announced on a poster. But among minstrels, especially, a thorough worldliness and boon-companionship enable them generally to be civil to one another, whatsoever their private feelings.

An old showman, at last, comes to look upon the quiet ways of ordinary life with that same kind of longing, romantic interest with which a certain specie of imaginative youth are always looking upon the impossible glory of traveling with a show. A droll sighing for rural pursuits seems to be the most common form taken by the romance of your veteran itinerant. Yet, oddly enough, there is scarcely any one whom he holds, personally, in such ridiculous contempt as he does the honest farmer. Theyow which the old sailor in the forecastle is forever making to go to sea no more, is rarely remembered over three days on land. And so it is with the cognate ideal which floats in the queer imagination of the old showman. I never knew but three or four who attained anything like the realization of their romantic purpose. DANIEL EMMET—the author, I believe, of "Old Dan Tucker," "Jordan," and many of the best-known of the earlier negro melodies—did, toward the close of his life, so far reach the fleeting object of his bucolic ambition as to have a large, well-filled chicken-coop in the back yard of a rented house, in the suburbs of a great city. The ladies of the profession are sometimes given to gossip and backbiting, in as great a degree at least as are the gentlemen. Jealousy may be as rife on a Mississippi showboat as in the ante-chamber of any Court in Europe. I have known a danseuse to furnish boys with clandestine bouquets to throw on the stage when she appeared; not that she cared at all for the praise or blame of the audience, but that she did care to crush a cleverer rival.

In our company on board the *Palace* and the *Raymond*, (the famous river show-boats,) we had strange contrasts in human nature. It would happen, for instance, that the man who could not sleep without snoring would be placed in the same state-room with the man who could not sleep within hearing of the most distant snore. The man who could not eat pork was seated at table just opposite the man who doted on it. We had one gentleman—the fleshy bass-singer already mentioned—who spent all his leisure in catching mocking-birds; and another, who passed his spare hours in contriving new and undiscoverable ways of letting these birds escape from the cages. There were on board ladies who had seen more prosperous days, when they were the chief attraction at the theatres of London, Paris and New-York—according to their own stories; other ladies who had never associated with such vulgar people before; other ladies who hoped they would die if they did not leave the company at the very next landing, but never left; and yet other ladies, I am rejoiced to add, who were lovely in nature and deed—kind mothers and faithful wives, whose strength of character and ready cheerfulness tended as far as possible to restore the social equilibrium.

In the course of the long association, grotesque friendships sprang up. The man who played the bass drum was the bosom companion of the man who had charge of the machine for making the gas which supplied the two boats. The pretty man of the establishment, he who played the chimes on the top of the museum and the piano in the concert-room—at present a popular composer at St. Louis—this young gentleman, who broke all the hearts of the country girls that came into the show, was the inseparable friend of the pilot—a great, gruff, warm-hearted fellow, who steered the *Raymond* from the corners of his eyes and swore terribly at snags. The man who dusted down Tam O'Shanter and the Twelve Apostles in wax, and had especial care of the stuffed birds, giraffes and alligators, was on most intimate terms with the cook.

As a general thing the ladies, performers, and crew of our boats were not so quarrelsome as I have seen a set of cabin passengers on a sea voyage between America and Europe, or especially on the three weeks' passage to or from California. When I consider that there were so many of us together in this narrow compass for nearly a year, it seems to me strange indeed that there was not more bad blood excited.

Mme. OLINZA was, I believe, the name of the Polish lady who walked on a tight-rope from the floor of one end of the museum up to the roof of the furthest gallery. This kind of perilous ascension and suspension was something new in the country then. It was before the time of BLONDIN, and Madame used to produce a great sensation. Now, it may be interesting to the general reader to learn that this tight-rope walker was one of the most exemplary, domestic little bodies imaginable. She and her husband had a large state-room on the upper deck of the *Raymond*, and she was always there with her child when released from her public duties. One afternoon the nurse happened to bring the child into the museum when Mme. OLINZA was on the rope; and out of the vast audience that little face was recognized by its fond mother, and her attention so distracted that she lost her balance, dropped her pole, and fell. Catching the rope with her hands, however, in time to break her fall, she escaped, fortunately, without the least injury; but ever after that her child was kept out of the audience while she was on the rope.—*Vagabond Adventures, by Ralph Keeler.*

LADIES IN PARLIAMENT.—GORDON, in his *Antiquities of Parliament*, says: "The ladies of birth and quality sat in council with the Saxon witas." "The Abbess Hilda," says Bede, "presided in an ecclesiastical synod." In Weightred's great council at Baconfield, A. D. 694, the Abbesses sat and deliberated; and five of them signed decrees of that council along with the King, the bishops and nobles. King Edgar's charter to the Abbey of Crowland, A. D. 961, was with the consent of the nobles and Abbesses who signed the charter. In Henry III.'s and Edward I.'s time four Abbesses were summoned to Parliament—namely, of Shaftesbury, Berking, St. Mary of Winchester, and of Wilton. In the thirty-fifth of Edward III. were summoned by writ to Parliament, to answer there by their proxies—namely, Mary, Countess of Norfolk, Alienor, Countess of Ormond, Anna Dispenser, Philippa, Countess of March, Johana Fitzwater, Agnetta, Countess of Pembroke, Mary de St. Paul, Mary de Roos, Matilda, Countess of Oxford, and Catherine, Countess of Athol. These ladies were called *ad colloquium tractatum* by their proxies,—a privilege peculiar to the peerage to appear and set by proxy.—*Timbs' "Things not Generally Known."*

REMINISCENCES of MILTON AT COLLEGE.—Everything connected with MILTON'S residence at Cambridge is full of the deepest interest. MILTON resided there altogether, off and on, for seven years. Forty-three men were admitted at the same time with him; Christ's appears to have been larger then in numbers than it is now. The following is the entry of his admission, from the Latin: "JOHN MILTON, native of London, son of JOHN MILTON, was initiated in the elements of letters under Mr. GILL, master of St. Paul's School; was admitted a lesser pensioner (which means the ordinary pensioner), Feb. 12, 1624, under Mr. CHAPPELL, and paid entrance fee, 10s." He was then just sixteen years and two months old. At that time mere boys entered the university, just as they do now at the Scottish universities. Tradition still points out the rooms he used to occupy. At least WORDSWORTH tells us, in his "Prelude," that the first and only time in his life when he drank too much was at a wine party at MILTON'S rooms at Christ's to which he was invited when an undergraduate in St. John's. They are in the older part of the building, on the left side of the court as you enter the gate, the first-floor rooms on the first stair on that side. At present the rooms consist of a small study, with two windows looking into the court, and a very small bedroom adjoining. In those days, however, a member of a college did not have his chamber to himself. The original statutes of Christ's College say "in which chambers our wish is that the Fellows sleep two and two, but the scholars four and four; and that no one have alone a single chamber for his proper use, unless perchance it be some Doctor, to whom, on account of the dignity of his degree, we grant the possession of a separate chamber."

There is a well-known romantic story that a young foreign lady, who, passing in a carriage with an elder companion a spot near Cambridge where MILTON was asleep under a tree, wrote some lines and placed them in the sleeper's hands. It is said that MILTON was called the Lady of the College, on account of his personal beauty. The story does not stay here, but relates that MILTON, when he awoke, fell in love with the incognito, and went out to Italy in search of her, and thought of her to the end of his days as his Lost Paradise. This pretty legend, however, is told of other poets. There is another legend to the effect that

and courtesy was a shop-keeper on the Graben, from whom I had that morning purchased a cigar-case. He had brought his wife and beautifully-dressed children, and the happy family, unawed by, and scarcely noticing the blue-blooded aristocracy in their vicinity, were giving their undivided attention to cakes and iced lemonade. My landlord was also present with his daughters, and a cabinet-maker, whom I had often seen toiling at his bench, from my window, paused at my side and begged a light. Whatever may be said in favor of the political latitude of our institutions, I fancy it will be a long time before we see in England such absolute social liberty as this.—*All the Year Round.*

AFTER THE BATTLE

Homeward with agonizing step and slow
They toil along, their manly faces marr'd
With pain and dust and blood, their bodies scarr'd
By that loud iron shower which laid them low:
Whose fatal sweep is marked by miles of woe,
Acres of slain; while pitying angels guard
The stricken forms from human love debarr'd;
And Night impartial weeps o'er friend and foe.
Oh, cursed War! how long wilt thou create
Here on God's beauteous earth a very hell!
How long wilt thou presume to desecrate
God's image fair in man, with shot and shell!
Oh, come, Desire of nations, Prince of peace,
Set up Thy kingdom and make wars to cease!

THROUGH GERMANY ON FOOT.—By these tours on foot—the only philosophical way of traveling—and by the occasional aid of the cheap third-class cars of that country, I visited all parts of Germany, and learned more of the language, character and habits of its old, warm-souled people than I ever could have learned at the great hotels and in the first-class railway-carriages. During the long vacations, and especially after leaving Heidelberg altogether, I extended my explorations into remoter parts—into the Tyrol, Switzerland, Italy and France. I traveled in a way in which probably no American has ever traveled before or since, namely, disguised as a Handwerksbursche—a wandering tradesman. Any one who has been in Europe will not ask why a stranger in that land should need to pass himself off as a poor native, if he wants to save money. On the Continent, as a general rule, a man in broadcloth, not personally known to the shop or hotel-keeper, pays two prices; whereas a person speaking English, even if clad in fustian, pays three prices; and I should like to see him help himself. The English language has come to be mistaken for a gold-mine all through Europe.

These wandering tradesmen, these Handwerksburschen, let me say—for they are unknown to nations under free, constitutional governments—are a sort of fossil remains of feudalism. They are young fellows, half journeymen, half apprentices, who are obliged to wander for two or three years from city to city, working at their trades. They finally return to their homes, weary and poor, having learned little but the rough side of the world—to make what is called their "masterpiece." If this pass muster, they are entitled to style themselves masters of their trades. They grow out of that old illiberal principle which compels the son to follow in the footsteps of his father and his grandfather. Yet, for all the narrow-minded enactments and regulations to crush their spirit, and make them miserable, they always walk on the sunny side of nature. They are a jovial set of vagabonds, who have rarely the chance to be dishonest, if they had the inclination.

Disguised in the blouse of their class—something like our Western "warmus," except that it is of thin blue stuff—I have spent many a happy hour, toiling along the same road with them, listening to their stories and merry songs. If I meet one of them on the highway, he stops, offers me his hand, and exchanges a kindly word. He takes out his pipe, asks me to fill mine from his tobacco-pouch, and tells me all he knows of the road passed over. He never lodges in a city, unless he has work there. The village inn is his castle; here he obtains his bed at night and his breakfast in the morning for seven kreutzers—not quite five cents; and trudges on, smoking and singing, through all Europe. This is the Handwerksbursche, poor, but merry; the knight-errant of the bundle and staff; the troubadour and minnesinger of the nineteenth century.

In Switzerland, for instance, where almost every one travels as a pedestrian, and where hundreds of our countrymen every year blister their inexperienced feet at the rates of from ten to thirty francs a day, I have journeyed sumptuously—thanks to my disguise—for thirty sous. When addressed in French, if my broken speech was noticed, it was supposed that I was from one of the German cantons; and, in the same manner, if my bad German was detected, I was set down as from one of the French cantons. My blouse was a protection, not only to the respectable suit of clothes which I wore under it, but against all the impositions practiced upon travelers. When I arrived at a large city or watering-place, I generally hired a little room for a week, found a cheap place to get my meals, and, after settling prices for everything in advance, divested myself of my disguise, and "did" the galleries and promenades, to the accompaniment of kid gloves and immaculate linen.—*Vagabond Adventures by Ralph Keeler.*

WOMAN'S SOCIETY.—Do you and I go out to dine that we may have the pleasure of drinking tea in the drawing-room, and hearing Miss Anne or Miss Jane sing? Fiddlededee! I can get the best singing in the world for half a guinea! Do we expend money in cabs, kid gloves, and awful waistcoats, in order to get muffins and tea? Bah! Nay, does any man of sense declare honestly that he likes ladies' conversation? I have read in novels, that it was pleasant, the refinement of woman's society—the delightful influence of a female presence, and so forth; but say now, as a man of the world and an honest fellow, did you ever get any good out of women's talk? What a bore a clever woman is!—what a frightful bore a mediocre respectable woman is? And every woman who is worth anything will confess as much. There is no woman but *one* after all. But mum! I am getting away from the dinner-table; they it was who dragged me from it, and it was for parsimony's sake, and to please them, that the practice of leaving on the cloth for dessert was invented.—*George Savage Fitz-Boodle.*

A GROTESQUE WEDDING AMONG A QUEER PEOPLE.—On Tuesday, however, Dodd told me that there was to be a wedding in the church, and invited me to go over and witness the ceremony. It took place in the body of the church, immediately after some sort of morning service, which had nearly closed when we entered. I had no difficulty in singling out the happy individuals whose fortunes were to be united in the holy bonds of matrimony. They betrayed their own secret by their assumed indifference and unconsciousness. The man was a young round-headed Cossack about twenty years of age, dressed in a dark frock coat, trimmed with scarlet, and gathered like a lady's dress above the waist, which, with a reckless disregard for his anatomy, was assumed to be six inches below his arm-pits. In honor of the extraordinary occasion, he had donned a great white standing collar which projected above his ears. Owing to a deplorable lack of understanding between his cotton pants and his shoes, they failed to meet, by about six inches, and no provision had been made for the deficiency. The bride was comparatively an old woman—at least twenty years the young man's senior, and a widow. She wore a dress of that peculiar style of calico known as "furniture-prints," without trimming or ornaments of any kind. Her hair was tightly bound up in a scarlet silk handkerchief, fastened in front with a little gilt button. The altar was removed to the middle of the room, and the priest, donning a black silk gown, which contrasted strangely with his heavy cowhide boots, summoned the couple before him.

After giving to each three lighted candles tied together with blue ribbon, he began to read in a loud sonorous voice what I supposed to be the marriage service, paying no attention whatever to stops, but catching his breath audibly in the midst of a sentence and hurrying on again with ten-fold rapidity. The candidates for matrimony were silent, but the deacon, who was looking abstractedly out of a window on the opposite side of the church, interrupted him occasionally with doleful chanted responses. At the conclusion of the reading they all crossed themselves devoutly half a dozen times in succession, and after asking them the decisive question the priest gave them each a silver ring. Then came more reading, at the end of which he administered to them a teaspoonful of wine out of a cup. Reading and chanting were again resumed and continued for a long time, the bridegroom and the bride crossing and prostrating themselves continually, and the deacon closing up his responses by repeating with the most astounding rapidity, fifteen times in five seconds, the words "*G dspodi pomeelui*"—"God have mercy upon us."

He then brought in two large gilt crowns ornamented with medallions, and blowing off the dust which had accumulated upon them since the last wedding, he placed them upon the heads of the bridegroom and the bride. The young Cossack's crown was altogether too large, and slipped down over his head like a candle extinguisher, until it rested upon his ears—eclipsing his eyes entirely. The bride's hair—or rather the peculiar manner in which it was "done up"—precluded the possibility of making the crown stay on her head, and an individual from among the spectators was detailed to hold it there. The priest then made the couple join hands, seized the groom's hand himself, and they all began a hurried march around the altar, the priest first, dragging along the Cossack, who, blinded by the crown, was continually stepping on his leader's heels—the bride following the groom, and trying to keep the crown from pulling her hair down, and, lastly, the supernumery stepping on the bride's dress and holding the gilt emblem of royalty in its place. The whole performance was so indiscribably ludicrous, that I could not possibly keep my countenance in that sober frame which befitted the solemnity of the occasion, and nearly scandalized the whole assembly by laughing out aloud. Three times they marched in this way around the altar, and the ceremony was then ended. The bride and groom kissed the crowns reverently as they took them off, walked around the church, crossing themselves and bowing in succession before each of the pictures of saints which hung against the wall, and at last turned to receive the congratulations of their friends.—*Tent Life in Siberea.*

OURSELVES AS OTHERS PAINT US.

More Impressions of New-York by a Hindoo—Whimsical Notes on Things in General—An Intelligent Foreigner at the Tombs—A Tribute to the Young Men's Christian Association.

Travelers generally see the principal lions of the place they visit—things which delight the eye and gratify the heart. But it seems as though we were called to sit on judgment upon the abuses of this city, for we had occasion to pay a visit to the Tombs and we thank our star that we have not to pay a second visit inasmuch as it is presided over by that very death which reigns over tombs in the cemetery. You meet with nothing but insolence and rudeness. See the officials and examine their countenances. Do they not look like hungry tigers? If this leaves any doubt, let their accents fall on your ears and it is soon removed. In the first place your inquiry is never heard, and as for its solution you might as well seek for it in the other world. What annoyances, vexations and expenses suitors must not be going through when the subordinate offices are filled by these samples of humanity, who treat them like so many prisoners at the bar.

Is gambling allowed in this City? We should think it is encouraged; for we have seen the game, as usually understood, played openly on thoroughfares. From street to street one finds little stalls where certain articles of sweets in sticks and envelopes, are put up for sale. At one of these, a little boy belonging to one of the shoeblack regiments, came up and bought a stick for five cents, on breaking which he was disappointed in finding the ten cents reward which had induced him to invest his little fortune. He bought another, but with the same result. He went away in low spirits, and presently coming back, bought up three or four sticks, and the only thing he got was the sweet. What is this but open gambling? A dangerous evil productive of serious disasters, sowing germs of crime in hundreds of promising young boys in the spring of life. To realize the extent of this evil one needs only to stand at these stalls for half an hour.

We have done enough by way of moralizing. We turn now to some of the attractions of this Metropolis, and ask ourselves what may be its lions? We are questioned every day, "Have you seen the Central Park?" What do you think of our Broadway? We have waited long to see if there was any other question forthcoming, but it appears as though these two were the only sights of New-York, and, indeed, there is nothing more delightful and fascinating. Broadway, long, straight, well-paved and clean, with magnificent carriages passing up and down; with large, stately houses and stores on either side, and with its foot-paths crowded with belles and men of business, justly deserves the homage paid to it. All the resources of the people; all their wealth, ingenuity, invention and industry, have been exhausted in embellishing this single avenue, at the expense of every other part of the City.

The Central Park is the richest ornament of New-York. How charming and gratifying it is to draw hither from the foul atmosphere of the City and admire its vast extent and grandeur, the happy combination of nature and art, the green commons, the scattered trees, the winding walks and the lonely rocks, thickly covered over with trees bearing leaves of varied autumnal hues, with a soft and gentle spring flowing by their side. Here, at one view, we see the best carriages, the best horses and the best toilets. Here we see beauties, natural and artistic, and the innocence and vanities of life; and here, also, we see age transformed into youth, and striving to exert all its attractions. If there is nothing else in the City, the Central Park in itself amply repays the trouble and expense of a voyage.

We have been greatly pleased with the free institutions founded for the advancement of science and art and the diffusion of knowledge. We have no desire to make invidious distinctions—each has its special value and usefulness. But we cannot withhold a word of praise to those real Christians, of whose liberal spirit and goodness the Young Men's Christian Association is an everlasting monument. The magnificent building at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue is a real church where no caste nor creed is known, and where all the 33,000 shoots of Christianity meet in one common brotherhood.

PERSONATING OFFICIALS.

Victimizing a Cuban Cigar Dealer—Reappearance of "Bill" Brandon at a Police Court.

WILLIAM B. BRANDON, a diamond broker, doing business at No. 708 Broadway, who is also proprietor of a cigar-store, No. 55 Sixth-avenue, was arraigned at Jefferson Market Court yesterday, before Judge FOWLER, to answer a charge of conspiracy to blackmail LOUIS AGUERO, a native of Cuba. It appears that on Tuesday last the prosecutor, who is also a cigar-dealer, residing at No. 132 Bleecker-street, went to BRANDON'S store in Sixth-avenue and offered some cigars for sale. BRANDON said he would purchase $200 worth, and the former then left, returning on the following Saturday with the cigars. While handing them to BRANDON, two men, whom he had not previously known, rushed into the house, and representing themselves United States Marshals, took them into custody for selling contraband goods. One of the Marshals took charge of the prisoners while the other appropriated the cigars. The three immediately repaired toward the station-house, but in passing through Fourth-street the Marshal asked them into a liquor store to have a drink. Here BRANDON offered his captor $30 on condition of his release, which was accepted, and a proposition of a similar character was made to AGUERO, which he indignantly rejected. His cigars had the Government brand, and as he was cognisant of having committed no offense, he demanded the return of his property. The Marshal subsequently decamped, but was pursued by the Cuban. The Marshal jumped into a Sixth-avenue car, but afterward got off and entered the house at No. 5 Carmine-street. AGUERO also was refused admittance to the house, and returning to No. 33 Sixth-avenue, he was told the other Marshal had taken the cigars. A complaint was made before Judge SHANDLEY and a warrant was issued for the prisoner's arrest. BRANDON appeared to answer the charge yesterday, and, contrary to all precedent, he was admitted to bail in his own recognizances to await an examination. BRANDON was held to bail in $5,000, some time ago, for his connection with the Freligh diamond robbery, and was more recently apprehended on a charge of having stolen goods in his possession. The latter charges, however, were never prosecuted.

The chief interest in the Massachusetts election centres in the Boston Congressional districts. In the Third District two years since, Mr. TWITCHELL received 9,074 votes against 6,892 for Mr. BAILEY, the Democratic candidate. In the Fourth, Mr. HOOPER had 11,328 votes against 8,599 cast for Mr. HARVEY, Democrat. The vote in the Third District for Governor, last year, was divided thus: Republican, 4,803; Democratic, 5,941; Labor Reform, 226. In the Fourth District it resulted thus: Republican, 6,048; Democratic, 7,172; Labor Reform, 401.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The veneration which children owe to their superiors in age and wisdom is an old topic for Sunday-school teachers and social philosophers, and it is now about time that some attention was given to the respect due from adults to children. Even babies have rights which men and women are bound to regard, and we are glad to see that among the innumerable "societies" which have been formed to look after different human interests, one has been set on foot in London in the interest of the infants. The babies, after all, form the real substratum of society, and must be cherished and protected or the next generation will be the worse for it. The organization in question is called the Infants' Life-Protection Society, and is itself as yet in an embryo state; but sufficient beginning has been made to give us hope that the infantile interests of the community are to be looked into.

A certain wise man of ancient times was wont to set a very high price upon a virtuous woman, but at the same time warned the world that, as in the case of other precious commodities, it was the scarcity of the article which gave it its extraordinary value. Women who have not the priceless quality of virtue we do not find quoted in his writings, but we have reason to know from incidental allusions that in theory, at least, he rated them at a low figure. In modern times men have shown a great deal of caprice in their estimate of the "women kind," and it would be difficult to deduce any general standard of value from the bargains which they make. There has been now and then an individual case in which a man has shown how highly he values himself by the price he has put upon what is generally regarded as his better half. One of the latest is that of the man in Michigan who pursued and overtook a youth who had eloped with his wife, and then compromised the matter by selling his frail partner in life to her paramour for an old gun.

We have seen no account of an "interview" by a newspaper correspondent during the present war in Europe, more interesting than that of a representative of the London *Times* with a worthy tradesman in the National Guard at Paris. The familiar talks with BISMARCK and the Crown Prince, which have been so freely reported, are dry reading in comparison with the sapient views of this honest fellow, on the situation in which he finds himself and his country. He don't much like this warlike life, it appears. His sensibilities and tastes are not sufficiently regarded. Sleeping on the ramparts one night in five is more than he is willing to stand, and the liquor which is served out to the soldiers, he pronounces to be positively vile. He "would not wash the hoofs of a good horse with it." It is probably of the sort which in ordinary times is exported. He furthermore declares it to be "a very serious thing" to be under martial law. A friend of his, a few days ago, was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, and that was a thing he didn't believe in. Altogether, he concluded the war to be a very unpleasant affair, which he and his fellow-citizens are beginning to be anxious to get rid of.

That old wandering Jew of the reptile tribe, the sea-serpent, has turned up in a mill-pond in Iowa, greatly to the annoyance of the thrifty farmer who owns the surrounding land. His dimensions are given to us by a somewhat indefinite standard of measurement, the report being that he is "of the size of a stove-pipe." He glides about on the surface of the pond, gobbling up the ducks and geese which may chance to be disporting themselves upon its waters, and making occasional excursions by land to the neighboring hen-coops and pig-sties. The hideous old monster has a voracious appetite, and appears to have no diffidence in helping himself to any stray edibles which happen to fall in his way. Moreover, he bears a charmed life. All attempts to slay him prove futile, and he will doubtless continue to roam over the face of the earth, a terror to those who go down to the sea in ships, and an annoyance to the rural populations, when he takes his pleasure trips to the mill-ponds of the interior. A crusade should be organized against this ubiquitous old humbug, to rid the world of his presence, provided a vulnerable spot can be found in his picturesque carcass.

A clergyman at Sheffield, England, recently had one of his churchwardens arraigned before a magistrate on the somewhat peculiar charge of disturbing the congregation by "repeating the responses in a loud, rapid, and otherwise unbecoming manner." On investigation it appeared that the offending official of the sanctuary was afflicted with certain "High Church notions," which he had vainly tried to have introduced into the service, and that his demonstrative manner of conducting his devotions was only a method which he had adopted for carrying his point. It seems, however, not to have convinced the clergyman of the propriety of his "High Church notions," and the aid of the magistrate was called in to suppress this offensive mode of manifesting his religious views.

There is nothing in this commercial sphere of existence half so valuable to a man as a spirit of enterprise and a disposition to push his interests with energy under all circumstances. At the funeral of an estimable young man in Des Moines, Iowa, recently, the officiating clergyman, after the usual touching address, in which the sins of the deceased were all forgotten, invited any of the assembled friends to make such remarks as they saw fit on the solemn occasion. Thereupon a stranger arose and spoke in an impressive manner of the afflicting dispensations of Providence and the consolations afforded by the remaining blessings vouchsafed to surviving friends. In this connection he would take occasion to remark that he had for sale a very superior article of hair invigorator. It had been used with great success and satisfaction by the lamented deceased, and could be confidently recommended to the officiating clergyman and undertaker, whose heads were exposed to the inclemency of the weather to a degree painful to behold. The hair-oil vender was proceeding in this strain of eulogium on the virtues of his particular invigorating application, when he was gently but firmly choked off, and given to understand that the friends and relatives were not inclined to seek consolation such as he was prepared to administer. This enterprising youth is bound to make his mark in the mercantile community yet.

The fools have not all committed suicide yet, though quite a large number have made the attempt of late. One of the silliest was a young lady in London, who was on the point of being married, and had been guilty of the very pardonable imprudence of writing a letter to a former lover. This delicate missive fell into the hands of the man to whom she was betrothed, and fearing that he might be foolish enough to break off the match on that account, she attempted to frustrate his action by a still more stupid proceeding, and took a dose of laudanum big enough to "kill a horse." The doctors interposed in time to bring her back to this life of matrimonial infelicities, and she was arraigned before a police magistrate for daring to take her life into her own hands. Such lives are not worth the trouble of saving.

In some parts of England they have found a better way of disposing of their sewage than clarifying it for drinking purposes. At Romford, the Board of Health has a farm which it has rented during the past season for £300, disposing of the sewage at the same time to the tenant for £600. This gives them quite a snug little sum for the filth of the town without any expense in getting rid of it; but the lessee of the farm, it appears, has the best end of the bargain after all. He has made the farm blossom like a very large and vigorous rose. Nature there has been induced to array herself in a peculiarly luxuriant garb, all the figures of which are of the very largest pattern. An ordinary potato buried in its saturated soil grows with wonderful celerity, and very promptly brings forth succulent successors weighing from one to two pounds. Carrots are said to have the somewhat uncertain "dimensions of humming-tops." Everything, in fact, is a "big thing" on the Romford sewage farm, and Mr. HOPE, the sanguine farmer, expects to make his fortune from the purgation of the town.

Every human institution seems to be affected to a greater or less extent with that peculiar rottenness known as "sham," and things professing to be religious and philanthropical are frequently very offensive to honest nostrils from this cause. Among their numerous charities in the great City of London they have what they call a "Christian Book Society." It is composed of broken-down clergymen and professional philanthropists, who know nothing about the business of publishing, but manage by generous professions and liberal schemes to gather up subscriptions enough to distribute very tolerable salaries among themselves, and get out such edifying works as FOX'S *Martyrs*, GOODE'S *Rome's Tactics*, &c., at a price for which they could be bought at any book-store. The money absorbed from the pockets of the charitable by this spongy concern for its running expenses would purchase more and better reading matter than it publishes and pay the expense of its gratuitous distribution. The figures of its last year's report as given in Mr. LOW's *Hand-book of the Charities of London*, shows this to be a simple statement of fact.

The fat men hereabouts inaugurated the custom, some time ago, of disporting themselves at balls in their own unwieldy fashion. The custom has in the course of the season made its way in a modified form to the rural districts of Massachusetts. Some of the more solid men of Pittsfield—the least of whom had a solidity of 200 pounds—lately engaged in a game of base-ball. The arrangements of the whole affair were such as to commend themselves to the admiration of all who delight in contemplating a perfect fitness in all things. In the first place, the pecuniary proceeds of the exhibition, which could not fail to be a funny one, were to be devoted to getting up a Thanksgiving dinner for the poor of the town. What more appropriate than that the fat should thus contribute to furnish a feast for the poor. Again, there was due consideration for the lack of wind, if not of bottom, with which portly persons are apt to be afflicted. Several surplus men were on the ground to take the place of any who might give out before the game was over. The play occupied two hours, and was conducted with a gravity becoming the weight in the community represented by the participants. Runs were made with elephantine grace, and the ball struck with a quiet vigor rarely seen in this favorite pastime of our American youth. The ponderous players did not, of course, wait the time of the Governor's solemn proclamation for their own feast of thanksgiving, but took it at the village hotel immediately after the game was over. The poor are yet waiting with patience for their share in the enjoyment of the occasion.

The young ladies of Tipton, Ind., are taking the young men in hand, apparently determined to reform them altogether. Thirty-two of the fair ones of that place lately met in solemn council, and formally adopted the virtuous resolution that they would not allow any young man to accompany them home from church or places of amusement who used tobacco in any way; that they would discard all such erring ones as found delight in billiards, euchre or poker; that none who used profane language need apply to them for their gracious favor, and that they would not by "hook, look or crook," whatever they may mean by these three cabalistic monosyllables, notice any such as indulged in lager-beer or whisky, or harbor those who were wont to keep late hours. "These be parlous words," and the young men of Tipton are to be commiserated on the stern decree which has gone forth against them. If they have any regard for their own earthly happiness, they will certainly forsake their devious ways and follow the path of rectitude, which will win them the favor of these severe judges. Those who shall deserve the inestimable privilege of attending them to church and elsewhere will undoubtedly be blessed with a double portion of the light of their fair countenances. Here now is a field for the exercise of female prerogatives. Let the charming creatures organize for the crusade against vice in all parts of the country, and the billiard-rooms and drinking saloons shall soon be in a languishing condition.

FINE ARTS.

Capt. De Groot's "Franklin"—Medallion of Commodore Vanderbilt—Work by Some of Our Artists.

The statue of FRANKLIN, intended by the generous sculptor as a free gift to the City, approaches its artistic completion. Its modeling is nearly finished, and the mechanical work to succeed is that which is of least importance. The work, as it stands, does honor to the creator of the great Vanderbilt bronze. When all the circumstances of its production are considered, we can hardly award to Capt. DE GROOT too much credit. His work is to him indeed a labor of love, and there are traces of the fact in every stroke of his chisel. The "Franklin" is worthy of the original, and of the sculptor's fame. It is massive, simple, and yet replete with touches of artistic meaning. The subtlety that elaborated the great bronze into a thousand suggestive details, has not been lacking to give character and meaning to the counterfeit presentment of "Poor Richard." In attitude, proportions and adjuncts, the statue deserves peculiar study and liberal applause; and when we remember that it is to stand permanently in Printing-House-square, we cannot be too grateful to the artist who presents us with so fitting an object of contemplation. Capt. DE GROOT deserves to be warmly congratulated on the felicitous execution of his conception, and the City upon the addition of another artistic ornament to a quarter never too rich in such desiderata. We trust the Franklin may long stand to commemorate the virtues and public services of the sage it represents, and the genius and liberality of the sculptor.

MEDALLION OF COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

A bronze medallion, with a profile of Commodore VANDERBILT, supported by a sailor and an Indian, "The North Star," a train of cars in the distance, has been designed and cast by Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT, and is intended to be placed in the grand office of the new Vannderbilt depot, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. The likeness of the Commodore is a good, but certainly not a flattering one. The figure of the sailor is much better than that of the Indian, which appears rather stiff. The whole is to be surrounded by a wreath of immortelles.

OUR ARTISTS.

Three of Mr. BIERSTADT'S pictures, the "Emerald Pool" and two smaller ones, are on exhibition in Boston. The critics praise the two latter, but think the "Emerald Pool" has, with all its amazing brilliancy of color, a hard and somewhat theatrical effect, which prevents its touching the sensibilities, though its finished execution may call forth high praise and admiration. "The Emerald Pool" goes to the Chicago Exhibition, and the artist, who advertises his house on the Hudson for sale, goes on a steam yachting excursion of considerable duration.

It is to be regretted that one of our very best figure painters, Mr. VICTOR NEHLIG, will not be represented in the Chicago Exhibition. His grand picture of "Pocahontas rescuing Capt. John Smith," will occupy his entire time for several months to come.

Mr. F. W. CHURCH is erecting a $75,000 mansion on a hill on the east side of the Hudson, opposite Catskill. Art, it seems, proves remunerative in some cases at least.

Presentation to Retiring Officers of the Gold Exchange.

The services of plate which were ordered by the New-York Gold Exchange, to be prepared for presentation to Mr. JOHN F. UNDERHILL, late President, and GEORGE PHIPPS, Esq., late Treasurer, were delivered to these gentlemen yesterday without any formal ceremony. The testimonial for Mr. UNDERHILL consists of a fine centre piece of silver, lined with gold, a vase, two pitchers, a coffee-urn and tureen. Each piece bears the inscription: "Presented to JOHN F. UNDERHILL by the New-York Gold Exchange, Nov. 1, 1870." The testimonial for Mr. PHIPPS consists of twelve pieces, embracing a heavy salver, a coffee-urn, tea-pot, slop-bowl, butter dish, sugar-tongs, &c., each bearing the inscription: "Presented to GEORGE PHIPPS, by the New-York Gold Exchange, Nov. 1, 1870."

A HUSKING BEE.

A Jolly Old-Fashioned Custom Revived—Scene in a Country Barn in South Framingham, Mass.—Dainty Ladies Husking Corn.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

Very few, comparatively, of the present generation have any correct idea of the old-fashioned husking bees which were once of so common occurrence in New-England and in some of the other States. Fifty years ago the largest proportion of the crop of Indian corn was husked, or shucked, as it is called in certain localities, by ladies and gentlemen, at a grand husking bee, during moonlight evenings. The chief practice was to break off the ears from the stalks and pile them in the middle of a spacious floor, leaving an alley around the outside for huskers, who were seated on large pumpkins. For promoting innocent merriment in the gay company, while engaged in their industrious employment, certain rules were adopted which both sexes honored, one of which was that every gentleman who was so fortunate as to find a red ear of corn had the unspeakable privilege of kissing any one, or all of the fair huskers in the ring. On the contrary, to counterbalance the amusement, when a lady found a smut ear, it was her privilege to smut as many of the male faces as she chose. Sweet cider, a bountiful supply of luscious fruit, and pumpkin pie without limit, constituted one of the most attractive features of the industrious gathering, which was usually wound up with a variety of plays and a dance.

Such an old-fashioned husking bee recently came off in this place, in the spacious and commodious stock barn formerly owned by Mr. H. G. WHITE. A large number of invitations were sent out to friends and relatives, many of whom came from the City of New-York and some from Boston. The following is a copy of the invitation, which was printed on separate husks of the corn ears, in lieu of paper, and distributed by mail:

Your presence, with ladies, is desired at my barn, on the evening of the 4th inst., to join in an
OLD-FASHIONED HUSKING BEE.
CALICO DRESSES FOR A GOOD TIME.
J. W. BARTLETT, M. D.

On the arrival of the railroad cars in the afternoon, a commodious "pic-nic wagon" was sent to the depot to convey a load of huskers to the place of manual industry. Many of the ladies were gaily attired in old-fashioned caps and capes such as were worn many decades ago; and the industrious huskers were seated around the large pile of unhusked ears on pumpkins and boxes, while others mounted the pile and husked their passage to the floor. The barn in which the husking was held is 135 feet in length, and of corresponding breadth. Lighted lamps hanging down from the beams above enlivened the novel scene. It was, indeed, an unusual sight to see slender fingers, which had scarcely ever before grappled with anything besides the keys of a piano and the leaves of books, stripping the rough husks from the great swelling ears of Indian corn. In most respects, the effort came fully up to the jolly husking bees of 1825, with the exception of the rigid observance of the rules of the huskers, touching the red ears and the smut ears. The long and tedious job of husking a crop of corn was soon completed, without the usual attendants of tender hands and sore fingers.

There were about two hundred fair dames and country and city swains to participate in the pleasant employment. At 9 o'clock in the evening the husking ended, yet not amid such strife and jollification as used to characterize the husking bees fifty years ago, when he who husked the last ear, if he desired, might greet every lady with a kiss; and in case some lucky nymph were so fortunate as to get the last ear, the privilege of snatching a sweet kiss from her rosy cheeks was accorded to the hard-fisted beaux.

After the husking was ended, the jovial company were invited to partake of a sumptuous collation, of which ruby, sweet cider and pumpkin pies constituted the crowning concomitants. After the collation, two fiddles and a clarionet made the huge barn echo with soul-stirring music, and the old-fashioned contra dances were celebrated with all the vivacity which characterized the dances at the husking bees of our fathers and grandfathers.

The Shenandoah in a Cyclone—Two Hundred Lives in Jeopardy—Liberation of Prisoners and Preparations for Foundering.

From the Boston Herald, Nov. 3.

A letter from on board the United States sloop-of-war *Shenandoah*, which left this port Sept. 4, with 242 souls, to join the European squadron, gives a vivid description of a terrible cyclone which the ship encountered just one week from the day of sailing. The following extracts will give a good idea of the fury of the gale and the peril in which over 200 lives were placed: "At 1 o'clock P. M. the glass had fallen to 29.55, but this phenomenon had been too frequently witnessed by many to cause apprehension; but when on further inspection it was discovered that the barometer was still declining, and that the steadily rising wind and sea constituted factors that would soon set adrift by their violent action and motion the boats, guns, and even masts, faces that had hitherto been all smiles assumed an expression of gravity, all the more portentious because of the rapidity of the mutation. At 1½ o'clock the violence of the sea drove in the pivot port on the larboard bow, and the deck was deluged almost instantly; but, by a rapid replacement of the unshipped timbers the threatened danger was averted. The gale steadily continued to increase in violence and strength, blowing from the east-south-east, driving before it a blinding spoon-spray, so furiously as to render any object invisible at a distance of about 500 feet. It was now impossible to go aloft to furl the sail which the force of the gale had started adrift by reason of its parting the port main-topsail sheet; nor could the sail be clewed down in sufficient time to prevent it from being blown literally to ribbons.

At 6:20 o'clock the mizzen storm staysail tack (the only sails carried now were the fore and mizzen storm staysails) parted with a startling snap, but the sail was fortunately hauled down and secured before any one was hurt with the flying block. Ten minutes afterward, with a frightful crash, the main topgallant mast was carried away, but owing to the strength of the rigging it hung swinging violently inboard and outboard with the motion of the vessel, forming a fearful spectacle. It was utterly out of the question to secure the wreck for the reason before given, namely, the impossibility of going aloft; so that the additional danger of the incumbrance (for such it had now become) cutting through the standing rigging was presented. At 7 o'clock the glass had fallen to 28.67, and the cyclone had reached a fury and a violence without a parallel in the remembrance of any individual on board. It is customary on a vessel when the danger of foundering threatens to become extreme to release all who are in confinement for crimes of whatever nature. At this juncture, therefore, the prisoner who was in irons for misconduct was liberated, and this of itself is a fair example of the peril which we predicted for ourselves. At 8 o'clock, so violent was the motion and so high was the sea, that the steam launch, secured at the davits just forward of the main-mast on the starboard side, was wrenched violently inboard, and the davits themselves twisted like wire, although they were five inches in diameter, forged of solid iron. The heavy iron cradles in which the launch rested when *in situ* were snapped like glass. Admonished by this of the instability of what had hitherto been considered sufficiently secure, extra lashings were placed on the guns and other heavy movables. The larger yards had been provided with preventer-braces and jumpers some hours before. At 10 o'clock the cry came aft from the forward part of the vessel, that the flying jibboon had been carried away. As it fell so it had to remain, it being fool-hardy even to think of securing the wreck. At 10½ the foretopgallant mast snapped off short at the cap, and the wreck hung slashing backward and forward with a thundering clatter, adding more calamity to that already threatening the vessel. At 11 o'clock the excess of the rolling and the height of the sea tore from its fastenings at the davits the second launch, which went down by the run in the water alongside. By wonderful effort on the part of those in charge the tackle was manned, the boat hoisted on board and lashed on deck. Everything that could be done to insure any hope of safety had been done. Lashings had been placed around every comeatable object likely to fetch away or get adrift, so that now in this helpless condition comparatively, with the wrecks of the two top-gallant masts thrashing in all directions aloft, the flying jibboom carried away, the main topsail blown to tatters and flapping overhead with a resounding noise, the iron parral of the main topsail yard sprung, with a sea on in which a boat could not be lowered for a moment and live, with an exhausted yet willing crew, many of whom were hurt, some desperately so, by being dashed about the decks and by falling, with all the hatches battened down fore and aft, with too dangerous a sea to steam against—(steam had been generated just sufficient to keep steerage-way at 6 o'clock)—I say in this helpless condition there was nothing to do but to await the issue calmly and philosophically as one might. There was no land to make. No boat could live in a sea that would founder such a ship, so that no resolution was of any avail. Had the ship broken up, death to every soul on board must have been inevitable. At 8 o'clock the joyful tidings were circulated that the glass was rising, although the hurricane continued with frightful force and unabated violence the whole evening and the early hours of the next day. Still the glass continued to rise, and this inspired hope. The gale gradually subsided, taking about forty-eight hours so to do, and it was then that many items of damage of minor note were discovered, and various personal inconveniences revealed themselves in the shape of saturated bedding and wearing apparel; but the joy at our deliverance was too universal to allow such trifles to fret for one moment."

DAVIS ON LEE.

The Ex-Confederate Chief's Address at the Richmond Meeting.

We find in our Richmond exchanges pretty full reports of the address made by JEFFERSON DAVIS, on taking the chair at the Lee memorial meeting, in that city, on Thursday evening. The *Dispatch* says that as he arose to walk to the stand every person in the house sprang to his feet, and there followed such a storm of applause as seemed to shake the very foundations of the building, while cheer upon cheer was echoed from the throats of veterans saluting one whom they delighted to honor. The *Dispatch* continues:

He addressed his hearers as "Soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, comrades and friends:" Assembled on this sad occasion, with hearts oppressed with the grief that follows the loss of him who was our leader on many a bloody battle-field, a pleasing though melancholy spectacle is presented. Hitherto, and in all times, men have been honored when successful, but here is the case of one who, amid disaster, went down to his grave, and those who were his companions in disaster have assembled to honor his memory. It is as much an honor to you who give as to him who receives, for above the vulgar test of merit you show yourselves competent to discriminate between him who enjoys and he who deserves success. ROBERT E. LEE was my associate and friend in the military academy, and we were friends until the hour of his death. We were associates and friends when he was a soldier and I a Congressman; and associates and friends when he led the armies of the Confederacy and I presided in its Cabinet. We passed through many sad scenes together, but I cannot remember that there was ever aught but perfect harmony between us. If ever there was a difference of opinion it was dissipated by discussion, and harmony was the result. I repeat, we never disagreed, and I may add that I never in my life saw in him the slightest tendency to self-seeking. It was not his to make a record, it was not his to shift blame to other shoulders; but it was his, with an eye fixed upon the welfare of his country, never faltering to follow the line of duty to the end. His was the heart that braved every difficulty; his was the mind that wrought victory out of defeat. He has been charged with "want of dash." I wish to say that I never knew LEE to falter to attempt anything ever man could dare. An attempt has also been made to throw a cloud upon his character because he left the army of the United States to join in the struggle for the liberty of his State. Without trenching at all upon politics, I deem it my duty to say one word in reference to this charge. Virginian born, descended from a family illustrious in Virginia's annals, given by Virginia to the service of the United States, he represented her in the Military Academy at West Point. He was not educated by the Federal Government, but by Virginia; for she paid her full share for the support of that institution, and was entitled to demand in return the services of her sons. Entering the army of the United States, he represented Virginia there also, and nobly. On many a hard-fought field LEE was conspicuous, battling for his native State as much as for the Union. He came from Mexico crowned with honors, covered by brevets, and recognized, young as he was, as one of the ablest of his country's soldiers. And to prove that he was estimated then as such, let me tell you that when LEE was a Captain of Engineers, stationed in Baltimore, the Cuban Junta in New-York selected him to be their leader in the struggle for the independence of their native country. They were anxious to secure his services, and offered him every temptation that ambition could desire. He thought the matter over, and, I remember, came to Washington to consult me as to what he should do, and when I began to discuss the complications which might arise from his acceptance of the trust, he gently rebuked me, saying that this was not the line upon which he wished my advice, the simple question was, "Whether it was right or not." He had been educated by the United States, and felt wrong to accept place in the army of a foreign Power. Such was his extreme delicacy, such was the nice sense of honor of the gallant gentleman whose death we deplore. But when Virginia withdrew—the State to whom he owed his first and last allegiance—the same nice sense of honor led him to draw his sword and throw it in the scale for good or for evil. Pardon me for this brief defence of my illustrious friend. When Virginia joined the Confederacy, ROBERT LEE, the highest officer in the little army of Virginia, came to Richmond, and not pausing to inquire what would be his rank in the service of the Confederacy, went to Western Virginia under the belief that he was still an officer of the State. He came back, carrying the heavy weight of defeat and unappreciated by the people whom he served, for they could not know, as I knew, that if his plans and orders had been carried out the result would have been victory rather than retreat. You did not know—for I would not have known it, had he not breathed it in my ear only at my earnest request, and begging that nothing be said about it. The clamor that then arose followed him to South Carolina, so that it became necessary, on his going to South Carolina, to write a letter to the Governor of that State, telling him what manner of man he was. Yet, through all this, with a magnanimity rarely equaled, he stood in silence, without defending himself, or allowing others to defend him, for he was unwilling to offend any one who was wearing a sword and striking blows for the Confederacy.

Mr. DAVIS then spoke of the straights to which the Confederacy was reduced, and of the danger to which her capital was exposed just after the battle of Seven Pines, and told how Gen. LEE had conceived and executed the desperate plan to turn their flank and rear, which, after seven days of bloody battle, was crowned with the protection of Richmond, while the enemy was driven far from the city. The speaker referred also to the circumstances attending Gen. LEE'S crossing the Potomac and the march into Pennsylvania. He (Mr. DAVIS) assumed the responsibility for that movement. The enemy had long been concentrating his force, and it was evident that if they continued their steady progress the Confederacy would be overwhelmed. Our only hope was to drive him to the defense of his own capital, we being enabled in the meantime to reinforce our shattered army. How well Gen. LEE carried out that dangerous experiment, need not be told. Richmond was relieved, the Confederacy was relieved, and time was obtained. If other things had favored, to reinforce the army. But, said Mr. DAVIS, I shall not attempt to review the military career of our fallen chieftain. Of the man, how shall I speak? He was my friend, and in that word is included all that I could say of any man. His moral qualities rose to the height of his genius. Self-denying—always intent upon the one idea of duty—self-controlled to an extent that many thought him cold. His feelings were really warm, and his heart melted freely at the sight of a wounded soldier or the story of the sufferings of the widow and orphan. During the war he was ever conscious of the inequality of the means at his control; but it was never his to complain, or to utter a doubt—it was always his to do. When in the last campaign he was beleaguered at Petersburg, and painfully aware of the straits to which we were reduced, he said, "With my army in the mountains of Virginia I could carry on this war for twenty years longer." His men exhausted and his supplies failing, he was unable to carry out his plans. An untoward event caused him to anticipate the movement, and the army of Northern Virginia was overwhelmed. But in the surrender he anticipated conditions that have not been fulfilled—he expected his army to be respected and his paroled soldiers to be allowed the enjoyments of life and property. Whether these conditions have been fulfilled, let others say. Here he now sleeps in the land he loved so well, and that land is not Virginia only, for they do injustice to LEE who believe he fought only for Virginia. He was ready to go anywhere, on any service for the good of his country, and his heart was as broad as the fifteen States struggling for the principles that our forefathers fought for in the Revolution of 1776. He is sleeping in the same soil with the thousands who fought under the same flag, but first offered up their lives. Here the living are assembled to honor his memory, and there the skeleton sentinels keep watch over his grave. This citizen! this soldier! this great General! this true patriot! left behind him the crowning glory of a true Christian. His Christianity ennobled him in life, and affords us grounds for the belief that he is happy beyond the grave. But, while we mourn the loss of the great and the true, drop we also tears of sympathy with her who was his help-meet in life—the noble woman who, while her husband was in the field leading the Army of the Confederacy, though an invalid herself, passed the time in knitting socks for the marching soldiers! A woman fit to be the mother of heroes—and heroes are descended from her. Mourning with her, we can only offer the consolation of a Christian. Our loss is not his, but he now enjoys the rewards of a life well spent and a never-wavering trust in a risen Savior. This day we unite our words of sorrow with those of the good and great throughout Christendom, for his fame is gone over the water—his deeds will be remembered; and when the monument we build shall have crumbled into dust, his virtues will still live, a high model for the imitation of generations yet unborn.

Stoves for Brooklyn Street-cars.

Mr. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, the owner of the Atlantic-avenue and East New-York and the Fifth-avenue and Greenwood lines of cars, in Brooklyn, has introduced a novel plan for warming the cars of his lines. Cutting away a portion of one of the seats in the car, Mr. RICHARDSON has made room for a small cylinder stove. This is surrounded on three sides by galvanized iron, and partitions are put up so as to make a neat finish, and at the same time prevent the passengers' clothing from coming in contact with the heated surface. Coal is used as fuel, and the smoke and gasses pass off through a pipe leading out through the roof of the car. All danger from fire is carefully avoided. It is estimated that the fire will burn for at least three hours without replenishing. The experiment has been tried with success in Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS GLEANINGS.

There are eight Jewish synagogues in this City which maintain Sunday-schools, attended by an aggregate of fully 2,000 pupils.

The anniversary of the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Philadelphia, Nov. 17-19.

"Was CALVIN destitute of musical sensibility?" is a question upon which the lovers of church music in England are engaged in a lively debate.

The Mayor of Wilmington, Del., causes the arrest, Sabbath before last, of the workmen engaged on a new Government building, for violating the local Sabbath law.

The *United Presbyterian*, of Pittsburg, puts in a strong plea on behalf of sextons, urging that they should be more carefully chosen, and by far better paid, than they are.

In the German department of the Methodist Episcopal Church, there are: Traveling preachers, 370; local preachers, 367; members including probationers, 3,713.

Central College, Southern Methodist, at Fayette, Mo., has completed an endowment of $100,000, some $90,000 of which the late Dr. SMITH had raised.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP writes to the *Home Journal* that up to Oct 26, there had been 265 conversions at Eutaw-street M. E. Church, Baltimore.

Mrs. H. B. MITCHELL, of East Cambridge, was elected a delegate to the late Massachusetts Methodist State Convention. "She is the first-born of many sisters," says *Zion's Herald*.

Bishop AMES says of the Mormon work: "No mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the first five months of its history, had more tokens of the divine blessing than has the Utah mission."

The old cathedral at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which was destroyed by fire a few years ago, is to be rebuilt at a cost of nearly a million of guilders. The King of Prussia has contributed the sum of 200,000 guilders for this purpose.

The sermons of Dr. DEEMS, of the Church of the Strangers, are to be published weekly in a very attractive pamphlet form. Dr. DEEMS claims that his is "the first unsectarian church established in America."

The anniversary meetings of the American Missionary Association, at Lawrence, Mass., will be commenced on Wednesday next. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, and other eminent speakers will be present, and the occasion will doubtless prove to be one of unusual interest.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER owns a $25,000 house in Brooklyn, a $30,000 farm in Peekskill, and half the *Christian Union* newspaper. Twenty-five years ago he had to wait sometimes a week before he could pay postage on a home letter. His salary was $150, half payable in provisions.

The *Christian Union* says that the highest salary paid to any Congregational clergyman in Connecticut in 1861 was $2,400. Last year twenty-eight churches paid $2,500; nineteen churches, $3,000; twelve churches, $4,500; five churches, $4,000; one church, $4,500, and three churches $5,000.

Bishop MCFARLAND says that fifty years ago there were but three Catholic families in Rhode Island and Connecticut. Now there are 100 churches and 200,000 Catholics. The Catholics in Rhode Island have one-third of the population, and last year half of the children born in the State.

Zion's Herald is fierce upon the rum-sellers of New-England, 9,000 of whom, it declares, are Roman Catholics. The editor says that "the keepers of the hells are in full communion in the Romish Church. About three-fourths of all the paupers and criminals in Massachusetts are Papists." It calls for prohibition laws, and for the interposition of the priests to "suppress the fruitful cause of so much misery."

A great misfortune has occurred to the Universalist Society in Buffalo, N. Y. Their beautiful and costly church, dedicated only three years ago, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, Oct. 29. It is supposed that it originated near the organ, where a gas-jet was left burning. It was one of the finest churches in the order, and its destruction will cause great grief to our Buffalo friends. The loss is estimated at $40,000, on which there was, fortunately, $25,000 insurance. With this amount at hand, we may suppose our zealous Buffalo brethren will not be long without a house of worship, and mayhap the glory of the latter house will exceed that of the former.

The correspondent of the *Weekly Register*, London, writing from Rome, complains bitterly of the conduct of the Italians in depriving the Pope of his temporal power, yet admits that it was not the act of the King only but of the people of the Papal States also. "Men who were in the habit of shouting "Viva Pio Nono Infallibile," might have been expected to face martyrdom for his sake. The reverse has been the case. Every town and village has received the invaders with delight; tricolored flags have waved, and demonstrations have been made and addresses sent to VICTOR EMMANUEL. In no case have the inhabitants attempted to make the faintest stand in defense of the Holy Father. It is said, indeed, that in Viterbo they abandoned a neutral policy, and actually pursued and captured the flying Zouaves."

The *Western Advocate* prints the speech which old PETER CARTWRIGHT made at the late love-feast at the Illinois Conference. After complaining that Bishop ASHBURY once sent him to "a place where the people couldn't stand shouting," he continued:

"At a village occupied by Yankees an old deacon had begged him to preach lower. On the lower part of the circuit he had a long distance to travel through a wilderness country, where he could sing and 'holler' and preach without making any heads ache. While on his lonely way, singing and shouting, he came suddenly upon the deacon. Said the deacon, 'My old Kentucky boy, what ails you?' The answer was, 'I am happy, and am not afraid of making any Yankee heads ache.' He pulled the deacon off his horse, made him get down and groan and pray for mercy. God bless him! He was converted. Said the doctor, 'I verily believe the Methodist religion after all.' He went back to the Yankee village. The Congregational preacher tried to stop him. He told him God would kill him if he didn't mind. The whole village was in an uproar, but God blessed him and prospered him in his work."

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed to the clergy of his diocese a letter on the subject of lay assistants. The value of the principles of lay assistance is assumed, and he divides into three classes the assistants who he thinks might be employed. The first class would consist of candidates for orders; the second of men who are willing to make their duties as lay assistants their professional work, and to aim at nothing else; and the third, of men who are engaged in ordinary occupations, but who are willing to devote a little time every day, and perhaps a good deal on Sundays, to parochial work under the clergymen. The conditions upon which a lay assistant may be admitted to office are that he shall be a communicant, and when not prevented by duty, a regular attendant at church; that he shall be either selected or approved by the incumbent before receiving any sanction from the Bishop; that his precise duties shall be defined beforehand by the incumbent; that, if he is to be licensed to explain the Scriptures, the Bishop shall be satisfied that he possesses sufficient knowledge; that no license shall be given except after an interview with the Bishop, and that he shall in all cases act under the incumbent's direction. Upon these conditions his Lordship announces that he is prepared to grant licenses to lay assistants.

EARTHQUAKE.—We learn that every day last week shocks of earthquake, more or less severe, were felt at Les Eboulements, Murray Bay and Baie St. Paul. On Wednesday last twelve shocks were distinctly felt at Les Eboulements, one lasting over two minutes, and at Baie St. Paul great fissures were again formed, from which water and sand were pouring forth.—*Quebec Mercury, Nov. 2.*

The long struggle for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Twenty-sixth District, of this State, in place of Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, declined, has been ended at last by the nomination of Hon. MILO GOODRICH, of Dryden by the Convention at Owego.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 6, 1870.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.
Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.
We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications. To preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Returns of the election in Paris on the question of maintaining the powers of the Government of the National Defense have been received from all but three arrondissements. These show an overwhelming majority for the Government: 398,000 out of 442,000 votes having been cast in its favor. News by balloon from Paris was received at Nantes, yesterday. The Government and JULES FAVRE had issued proclamations calling on the people to sustain them. Gen. TROCHU had made a stirring speech to crowds of the National Guard, in which he laid particular stress on the words: "The Republic alone can save us. If it is lost, we shall all be lost." A dispatch from Brussels states that fresh disturbances have broken out in Paris. This report, however, is not generally credited.

Partial reports of the interviews of THIERS with BISMARCK on the 3d and 4th, at Versailles, are received by way of London. At the first interview it is said BISMARCK demanded a formal authorization to THIERS to arrange the armistice on the basis suggested by Lord GRANVILLE, from the Tours Government as well as from the Paris Government, which THIERS presented. But at the second this point was waived, and the conditions of the armistice dismissed. BISMARCK proposed that Paris should receive daily one day's food on the scale of present rations, and that both belligerents should proceed without interference on their material half-rations, the one for siege and the other for defense. THIERS agreed to this, and asked if Alsace and Lorraine would be permitted to send Deputies to the Assembly. BISMARCK at first said no, but finally intimated that he might consent. The final interviews are not reported.

There has been no fighting around Paris for the past three days. The Prussians are evidently concentrating at Orleans, and the French are making preparations to attack them. The country people, of all classes, are represented as determined in their resistance of the enemy; and at Rheims, Epernay, Chalons, and many other places, it is said, conflicts occur almost daily between the citizens and the Prussian soldiers in search of provisions. The Prussians in Dijon have occupied the barracks, and have ordered 80,000 rations for expected reinforcements. The investment of Belfort is confirmed; and it is reported that the French have been driven back beyond Montbelliard.

The official journal of the present French Government has just announced the surrender of Metz. It says that BAZAINE and his army were forced to capitulate after heroic efforts, which were ended only by famine and want of ammunition; and it declares that, though France is painfully affected by this misfortune, her courage is intact. Marshal BAZAINE has publicly given the lie to M. GAMBETTA'S charges and insinuations of treason in his recent proclamation regarding the surrender. He indignantly asserts that he made no bargain with the Bonapartists, and endeavors to show by an extended statement that the surrender was inevitable after an unparalleled siege and unlimited suffering.

The Ex-Empress EUGENIE passed safely through Brussels *incog.*, yesterday, on her way back to Chiselhurst. She was with the Ex-Emperor but a single day. Elba, it is now stated, has not been chosen as the place of residence of NAPOLEON. It is stated that there is increasing bitterness in England at the slights BISMARCK has shown the English.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Among the propositions of the Italian Ministry are the recognition of the Pope as the Spiritual Sovereign, and the reorganization of the army on the Prussian plan....July 15, 1871, has been fixed upon as the date of the transfer of the capital of Italy to Rome....N. S. LOURES & Co., cloth manufacturers, at Bradford, England, with extensive business connections in America, have failed....The Council of Cork has passed resolutions in favor of the release of all political prisoners, and grant the Italian occupation of Rome....The fishermen of Innistrahull want to be paid to tell where the *Cambria* sunk. ....The weather is unusually cold in England.

GENERAL.

The Commercial Exchange Building, on Second-street, Philadelphia, took fire, yesterday, but was saved from destruction by the prompt action of the firemen.

A vigorous opposition is on foot in Cincinnati against the construction of the bridge across the Ohio River at that point, according to the present plans. It is claimed that it will materially obstruct navigation, and that Congress should interfere to prevent that result. The opposition is headed by the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of the city. An injunction is to be applied for.

Three men were killed in Rutherford County, Tenn., last week, by masked marauders. A reward has been offered by Gov. SENTER for their arrest.

The Allen-Gallagher fight came off early yesterday morning on an island just below St. Louis. ALLEN came off victorious in sixteen rounds. He was unhurt, while his antagonist was badly pummeled.

An express-car on the Central Pacific Railroad was robbed, near Reno, Nevada, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Masked men boarded the train at Verdi, and after intimidating or overcoming the men in charge, secured $41,000 in gold coin. They escaped with their plunder, but a band has been organized to pursue them.

News from Australia, to the 30th of September, has been received. The Government has issued a neutrality proclamation having reference to the Franco-German war. The intercolonial exhibition had closed, after a great success. There was a great flood there in the middle of September, which did much damage to crops and other property. The new gold diggings at German Reef are said to be very rich. The Queensland General Assembly had passed a Protective Tariff law.

The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America began a session of one week at Lancaster, Ohio, on Thursday last. Matters of importance are expected to occupy the attention of the Council.

The receipts of fractional currency at the Treasury during the past week amounted to $493,000.

The Customs receipts of the Treasury last week were $3,145,145.

The total of the internal revenue collections of the country for the fiscal year 1870 amounted to $185,059,098 16.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Ohio was in Convention at Cincinnati yesterday. Resolutions were adopted and remarks made on a variety of topics relating to the extension and efficient execution of the work of the Association.

Gen. DE RODAS continues as Captain-General of Cuba.

The Most Bashful Man in the State.

Every intelligent person in the State will have made a mental note of one most significant circumstance in the course of the present canvass—namely, that Gov. HOFFMAN has not ventured to show himself at a single public meeting. He is not only as innocent as a suckling, but he is also so troubled with diffidence that he cannot bear to have anybody look upon his face—except in a portrait. Nothing can draw him out of his shell. The Democrats have expected him here, there, and everywhere—but they have always been disappointed. He is like a coy girl at her first party—anxious to get into some corner where no one will see him. Propose a speech to him, and he colors to the roots of his hair. He was to have shown himself at Tammany Hall last Thursday week, but he could not screw his courage to the sticking point. Then it was positively announced that he would speak at Brooklyn last Thursday evening. Again he was missing. The *World* says his silence is owing to the fact that he is a majestic ox, "calmly chewing his cud." This is a very interesting discovery in natural history, but we are afraid it will not quite satisfy the student of practical politics. The image would have been more complete if the Owl in the *World* had likened the Governor to a Sheep—for, certainly, never was a biped so sheep-faced before. But the ponderous panegyric uttered by the *World* on HOFFMAN cannot blind the public to the truth that the Governor has not appeared before a public meeting, simply because he dreaded to give an account of his stewardship.

This excess of timidity is easily explained. His willful corruption of the Judiciary, Gov. HOFFMAN could not deny or excuse. His playing into the hands of TWEED and FISK is a fault he may have been "constrained" to commit, but it is one which has bitterly offended the public, and therefore Mr. HOFFMAN shrank from meeting any portion of the public face to face. Gov. HOFFMAN knows that the Central Park is doomed—but he dare not come out boldly and acknowledge it. He knows that "Room 13" is a disgrace to justice—but he must not say so before his fellow-citizens. He is aware that TWEED, SWEENY and FISK are living proofs that the DemocraticParty has gone to complete ruin—but he would not like to express this opinion at a public meeting. He knows that the "government" of his friends in this City would supply the most forcible argument that could possibly be drawn against Republican institutions—but it would be as much as his place was worth to admit that fact. He therefore absents himself from all the gatherings of his friends. He leaves it to FISK to plead the cause of Democracy. In one sense he is quite right—since FISK is the fruit of Democratic principles, as propounded by TWEED and SWEENY, the real masters of the Democratic Party; and it is only fair to put your representative man into the front place.

But every reason which has induced Gov. HOFFMAN to keep away from public meetings is a good reason for the people turning him out of office next Tuesday. The causes which lead him to shrink from coming into contact with his fellow-citizens ought to operate powerfully in procuring his defeat at the polls. The solemn pedant who in stilted phrases likens him to an ox may be quite right; only what the people want at the head of State affairs just now is a *Man*—a man who will do his duty in spite of all the threats or bribes of TWEED, SWEENY and FISK. Let the "majestic ox" with the face of a sheep continue to "chew his cud," while the calf lows sweetly in his ear, and the ass fills himself with thistles from the hands of TWEED and SWEENY. The public, meanwhile, will—if they correctly appreciate the gravity of the present crisis—vote for WOODFORD, because he will do his best to revive the decaying commerce of this City, to defeat the plots of the Ring, to shut up Room 13, to restore the Judicial Bench to something like its old position, to enable poor men to make their homes once more in New-York. This is what voting for WOODFORD implies. Remember Tuesday morning. Let not the *Herald* deceive you with its positive assurances that the Ring will win. It is only whistling to keep its courage up—and no one will be more ready than the *Herald* to point the moral of the "Ring's" defeat if we beat it next Tuesday. Lawyers, merchants, brokers, private citizens of every class have a vital interest in voting against TWEED and SWEENY, as represented in the person of HOFFMAN—for that clique has done its best to ruin them all. Young men everywhere ought to vote against HOFFMAN and the Ring, in order that political life may be purified, and that honest men may thus enter into it without sacrificing their reputations. Ministers of religion, mothers and wives, all who have any influence over the young or the old—we adjure you to use your influence in the cause of justice, social reform, and good government. We have but a day or two left in which to work. Let it never be said that at such a time as this the worst Government in the world was allowed to go on because the people would not take the trouble to upset it.

The Prince and the Flea.

To look abroad in search of delights which can be enjoyed at home, is a common folly. Yet not individuals only, but whole communities, occasionally fall into this mistake. The delusion of Americans who fly to Paris for pleasures attainable in their own Metropolis, is a case in point. Such wanderers may find, if they will, the questionable joys of now unhappy Lutetia in Manhattan; and yet they persist in believing that the only true earthly paradise exists in the shadow of the Grand Hotel de Louvre, or the Palais Royale. In like manner those who are attracted by morality plays, or dramatic allegory, have lately riveted their longing eyes on Amergau. Until the chief character was irreverently drafted to serve in the war, the mystery enacted at that place engrossed all interest that could be drawn to similar spectacles. And yet our people have had under their very noses, a drama of analogous structure and far superior interest. In "Le Petit Faust," at the Grand Opera-house, New-York has had a production that beats Amergau hollow. The chief figure of our mystery, being no other than the Evil One himself, certainly gives it a complexion antithetical to that of the drama of Amergau. But in all other respects, and especially in the richness and variety of the persons and motives, and the picturesque splendor of the accessories, "Le Petit Faust" triumphantly carries off the palm.

Whom the gods would destroy, says the old adage, they first make mad; and the people whose liberty and money are to be filched must first be debauched with pleasure. Hence the *raison d'etre* of the Grand Opera-house, with FISK, Jr., as its appropriate master of ceremonies. Behind him, however, lurks the ruling spirit of TWEED, who has seized an appropriate occasion to show his subjects of New-York this pleasing allegory. "Le Petit Faust," in a word, represents, under a fine veil of humor and irony, the governing influences of our City, and the chief personages who control it. That the evil one should be the centre of this alluring group, all will admit to be singularly appropriate. The people, under the familiar guise of *Faust*, are lured, by the old plan, to their ruin, through sensual pleasures and blunted consciences. Under the fatal spell of TWEED, FISK & Co., they are induced to—

"Change in a trice
The lilies and languors of virtue for the raptures and roses of vice."

But this merely conventional typification by no means suggests the whole scope or force of the drama. Particulars are sketched in it with a zest and an exactness of drawing which exemplify in a charming way both the audacity of our masters and the cleverness of their delineator. We shall bring this vividly before the mind of the reader, and win general assent to our view of the design of this singular miracle play, by a few brief citations. The first act is of a prefatory character, and merely foreshadows the demoniac purpose to come. But at the very threshold of the second act we are presented with a scene and chorus, the drift of which is unmistakable. The scene, in truth, although thinly styled "Forget-Me-Not Park," is palpably meant for the interior of TWEED'S celebrated "palatial stables." The chorus of "Vieillards," beginning with "Nous, nous sommes les vieux noceurs," with all its mad exultation over unhallowed joys, its luxurious abandonment to vice, and its coarse allusion to "ces demoiselles," is sung by the representatives of TWEED, SWEENY, FISK, Jr., and the lunatic pedagogue employed to defend them in the papers. Immediately afterward, the Fiend—somewhat superfluously, perhaps—suggests to his companions the propriety, "encore de doubler les impôts"—to double the taxes—and afterward hints, more pertinently, that "ces dames" will always "govern the Governments." The significance of these passages is very obvious. But they are nothing to the admirable satire which follows in the song of *Mephisto*, styled "Le Satrape et la Puce, ou la Puce elle s'attrape." In this gem is concentrated the whole Tweed-Fiskian philosophy. It is an allegorical picture at once seductive and humorous, dashed with characteristic cynicism perhaps, yet full of instruction. Strictly speaking, it embodies the plot of a mystery or morality play in itself. The story is that of a most valiant Prince, of uncertain or polyglot nationality, who brought back from the camp *a flea*. We are informed that in spite of his high position, the Prince's heart was tender, and that he unhappily contracted an affection for "this little nuisance of a bug." In short, the habit became so strong that he could not do without his parasite. As a vagary incident to this erratic attachment, the Prince one day caused a costume to be made for his favorite by the court tailor. It was not the custom, he admitted, but what would you have? The gratified parasite wore it very well. Now, as the song goes on to say, when the animal found himself so well treated by the Prince, little by little he brought all his relations from the country, and nobody dared to touch him for fear of the potentate's ill-will. Hence a plague of fleas arose, like that of lice in ancient Egypt. The consequences are wisely left to the imagination, but the peroration of this study in ethics and natural history declares

"La morale de ceci,
C'est qu' la vi' simple et commune
Vaut bien mieux que le souci,
Des grandeurs, de la fortune!
Nous sauv'rons, quand nous rencontrons
Une puce! . . . . Nous l'évitons!"

The reader cannot but admire the impudence of the gentry who thus depict themselves and their doings under so transparent an allegorical disguise. TWEED, the original "puce" preying on the body politic and duly engorged, hospitably inviting his friends SWEENY, FISK, Jr., HOFFMAN and the Editor of the *World*, to come in and share the feast, are here graphically and unmistakably brought before the eye. We can fancy this precious crew rolling with delight in the recesses of FISK, Jr.'s, private box, or in the stalls of the "palatial stables," over the wall-eyed stupidity of a public that fails to see the true meaning of this lightly-draped photograph. They may think, indeed, they have a right to laugh when they have won so much. But the end of the game has not been seen yet. There is a sequel to all these rich and rare symposia, these saturnalias of plunder and vice. There is a conclusion which their friend, the central figure of this delicious miracle play, is best able to acquaint them with. The public, whose heart is so tender as to have even put up with "this little nuisance of a bug," this *Christopher Sly*, who has risen from obscurity to power, may lose patience when his friends come "not single spies, but in battalions." Like the Seven Deadly Sins of the old-time moralities, they are bound, in a word, to be crushed under foot at last. Neither "Opera-houses" nor "palatial stables" will afford them sanctuary when the knell of their doom once sounds. Nor are they likely, we may hope, to find successful imitators, since the deluded public, once enlightened, will say in the words of the moral of "The Prince and the Flea," when they meet such a creature in future—"nous l' évitons."

Submarine Torpedoes.

The torpedo has taken so prominent a place among the defensive material of modern warfare that its development has become a matter of considerable interest. No longer a weapon uncertain in its action, nor so dangerous to its possessors as to make the duty of placing it in position a sort of "forlorn hope," it has played an important part in the naval operations of the last twenty years. Russia attempted to defend her Baltic coasts in 1854-5 with these machines, but failed to obtain from them the protection she desired. Upon the part they played in our own struggle there is no need to enlarge. And now Prussia, availing herself of the improvements effected in their construction, since the days when English row-boats were able to "fish" for them with impunity in the harbors of Finland and Bothnia, has been able, by their use, to secure material safety for her ports in the present war. It is not, therefore, surprising that other nations, possessed of extensive coast lines, should have profited by the lesson thus set them, by devoting serious attention to the once half-despised torpedo, with a view of resorting to its protective powers in case of necessity. Most of the maritime States of Europe have instituted experiments to this end, and within the last few weeks the British War Department has taken up the matter in a vigorous way. The trials were conducted with a sufficiently novel species of machinery to merit special attention.

But three sorts of torpedo have hitherto been used in actual service—those exploding by the percussive action of the object coming in contact with them, they being anchored, or otherwise secured, in fixed positions; those ignited by a "time fuse;" and those fired either by a water-proof train connecting with the shore, or by the agency of electricity. We might, indeed, add a fourth, which comes to us from that remarkable country where, if Orientalists are to be believed, everything was invented or discovered a few centuries before the rest of the world had ceased to use paint and feathers as a substitute for dress suits. During the second China war an ingenious native invented a "water-drum torpedo," in which hydrostatic pressure released, at the expiration of a given time, detonating hammers, which fired the charge. But as its destructive effects were never tried upon foreign vessels, it may be left out of the account. To the three first named, however, as adopted by Western nations, another has now been added which promises to become a formidable means of repelling unwelcome visitors. It differs from its predecessors in an important particular. Instead of being fixed at any given spot, it possesses an independent motive power, enabling it to "ram" any obnoxious hull at a speed of from six to seven miles an hour. Compressed air, forced into the torpedo by a steam-engine, supplies the necessary means of propulsion to a screw propeller, enabling it also to maintain any given depth below the surface. The results of the first trial were most astonishingly satisfactory. A large hulk lying in the harbor of Sheerness was selected as a target, the torpedo being started at a distance of one hundred and forty yards. It contained a sixty-seven-pound charge of powder, and on striking the hulk blew a clean breach in her twenty by ten feet in area, from the effects of which she sank. A second experiment was made, in which the torpedo this time, charged with eighteen-pound glyoxiline, was caught in a net extended fifteen feet from the side of the sunken hulk. It exploded without doing any damage.

Considering the vast coast-line of this country, the defensive resources placed at our disposal by such terrible engines of destruction as that above described, are of unusual importance. As has been well observed, America is vulnerable only at the coastal and river ports, its enormous area forming an efficient natural protection against foreign invasion of its inland territory. It is, therefore, most desirable that any progress made in the direction alluded to should be carefully noted by our naval and military departments. The success achieved at Sheerness bids fair to revolutionize the value hitherto attaching to such inventions.

Railway Disasters in Preparation.

If, as the weather-wise predict, the coming Winter should prove unusually severe, the breakages of railway axles, rails, and machinery, after all proper and usual care is taken in their selection and maintenance, will be sufficiently destructive of life and property. During the coldest weather of 1867-8, not less than one thousand rails were broken, in one month, on the Erie Road. That good iron is weakened by frost is now generally admitted; that ordinary rail iron is made dangerously brittle by it is repeatedly illustrated every Winter, usually by the sacrifice of human life. These, however, are old and commonplace considerations. Every traveler is aware of the risk, and every traveler will take it. But the public are probably unaware of another class of dangers which some of us are compelled to incur. It is well known that a great number of broken, defective, and worn-out rails are taken out of our roads every year. Some of them, probably the greater part of them, contain the most brittle and worthless iron which the market affords. When the best of them are selected and re-worked with a large admixture of new good iron, they may be turned into new rails, much superior in quality to the old ones. But the careful selection, the thorough working and re-working, and the new iron, are all essential.

The worst possible rail is composed of unselected old rails, rolled directly into new, without the admixture of new iron. The most ignorant and heedless railway manager will hardly trust himself over a rail rolled exclusively from old rails. There is another portion of railway machinery which needs attention—axles. However indifferent the most careless railway manager may be as to the quality of the rails, he generally has some conscience as to the quality of his axles. A broken rail does not usually throw off a train, but a broken axle is almost certain to mangle a car-load of people. A rail has a chance to bend on a long radius, but the vibrations of an axle terminate abruptly at the wheel. A cast iron wheel, with its partially chilled and brittle tread and flange, will stand the blows that a rail has to endure, but a cast iron axle would not run a mile. If there is one place more than another in railway machinery where strength, and homogeneity, and toughness are required, it is in a railway axle. And yet we are told that the management of a prominent railway is today buying and putting in, for next Winter's use, passenger axles rolled directly from unselected old rails, without a particle of new iron. The statement, if true, needs no addition, except that these axles cost about a cent a pound less than good ones. In another instance, a certain prominent railway Board, feeling impelled by the pressure of enlightened professional opinion and custom, to make a show of testing the quality of their materials, appointed an inspector of rails, and directed him to watch their manufacture in the various mills. Unfortunately for some of the Board, the inspector was an expert in iron, and was honest. At a certain mill, after exhaustive tests, he found the quality of the rails bad and unsafe, and rejected the whole. Then there was a difficulty. It was impossible to ignore the inspector and his tests, but the rails must be taken. Finally, it was agreed between the mill-owners and the railroad men that the rails should be left to a mutual friend to test them over again, which he did, and of course the rails were accepted, laid down, and paid for. But that is not all. The friend's test was witnessed by outside experts, and was thus conducted: He took one rail out of a pile of a thousand or more, placed it across a fulcrum, and had it bent a little, not by the blow of a falling weight, which is the usual and fair test, but by the weight of half a dozen men on the other end. The rail bore this trial. One more rail was taken out of the pile, "nicked" on the head, placed across the fulcrum, sat upon by the men, and broken by their weight. That was the test. The first rail was not proved good; the second was proved utterly bad and dangerous, and the whole had been previously pronounced defective by the Company's inspector; yet they were all ultimately laid down in the track.

These are but specimens of the causes of perils to which life and limb are exposed by some railway managers. This recklessness is not characteristic of the class. They are, as a rule, careful up to a certain recognized, but still very low standard, of the quality of their supplies, and they are becoming more rigid every year. But while any of them permit the use of brittle rails and axles, of old wooden bridges, wooden passenger-cars, coal stoves for car-warming, and other abominations often pointed out in these columns, and illustrated at Angola, Carr's Rock, and elsewhere, there is room for governmental inspection and interference.

The Constituent Assembly.

The Constituent Assembly, which will meet ten days hence, is the third of such Conventions of the representatives of the nation, that are known to the history of France. The first began its sittings on the 17th June, 1789, and inaugurated one of the greatest historical crises of modern times. They were first convened as the States General, consisting of representatives from the commons, the nobles, and the clergy, but took the name of National Assembly after the majority of their members had, in defiance of the command of the King, bound themselves by the celebrated oath of the tennis court, never to separate till they had framed a new Constitution for France. The second was convened for a similar purpose on the 24th May, 1848, after the proclamation of the Republic of February. Their sittings had hardly begun when they had to face the great socialist counter-revolution under BLANQUI. The dissolution of LEDRU-ROLLIN'S national workshops, which were conducted on the philanthropic principles of the New-York Department of Public Parks, caused another rising of the patriots, who thought the receipt of wages for no appreciable work was the very perfection of democratic government. The Assembly were, therefore, compelled to appoint Gen. CAVAIGNAC Dictator, to quell the unruly spirits of Paris, and thereafter proceeded quietly to consider the new Constitution. Their last act was to order the election for President, which resulted in the election of LOUIS NAPOLEON. On the 24th May, 1849, they delegated their authority to the Prince-President and the Legislative Assembly that succeeded them, and dissolved.

And now, after an interval of twenty-one years, when the BONAPARTE who was first Deputy, then President, Dictator and Emperor, has completed the circle of his greatness and become an alien and a conspirator once more, the French nation is called upon to utter its will through its duly-elected representatives. The last Assembly consisted of nine hundred members; the present will probably be somewhat in excess of this, unless the short summons should prevent the colonies being fully represented. Every Frenchman who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and who by crime or otherwise has not forfeited his civil rights, has a voice in the selection. The proportion of representation is one to every thirty thousand of population or thereabout. The questions which the present Assembly will be called upon to deal with are such as might properly have been referred to a *plebiscitum* or popular vote, but in the absence of any duly-accredited authority in France, the necessity of having a well-defined body to treat with becomes imperative. Their functions will be so far allied with those of their predecessors that they will be called upon to ratify the existing republican form of government, and in the event of a basis of peace being agreed to, they will be confronted with the task of revising the existing Constitution, so as to assimilate it to that of 1848, or otherwise to bring it into accordance with the new order of things. It may safely be concluded that their sittings will be to the full as eventful as any of their predecessors, while the magnitude of the issues with which they have to deal is, probably, greater than that of any that have preceded them.

A Rogue's Speech for his Brother Rogue.

I know all the leaders in the Democratic Party—some of them very intimately—Mr. TWEED, and Mr. SWEENY, and all the great Indians of this lodge, I suppose they are. There was no necessity for asking me for my influence with the 25,000 men under me. I have been with the Erie Railroad for several years; they have connected that with the Tammany Ring. I am willing to do all that any one is. I am not afraid of soldiers. When I heard that a gun-boat was to be anchored at the bottom of one of your streets, and a negro regiment going to be put in the City, the devil knows what may happen. When I understood the regular army was to be called out, it was high time I should take a hand with you. And that is the way to feel. Democrats should never stay at home; I will attend every political meeting. I don't think there will be one but what I shall go to. I don't think but what, if I find an opportunity, I shall vote three times a day. [Laughter.] I have got fired up with Democracy. I have got it up in a single night. I hope you will all be fired up; I hope and pray to God that you won't get chilled off; but that you will keep hot till after the 8th of November. You have got a mission to perform; and the exigencies of the occasion should take every good man and every honest man to the polls; and that this enthusiasm will take thousands of men to the polls who have never voted the Democratic ticket before.—*Speech of James Fisk, Jr., at Tammany Hall, Thursday, Oct. 27, 1870.*

Shall we have for the first time under the Tammany dictatorship an approximately pure election? If the Supervisors fulfill their instructions with appropriate vigor and decision, we shall at least have made a considerable advance toward it. The instructions just issued by District-Attorney DAVIS to those in whose hands the new Election law places the power of inspection and challenge, show very clearly how ample are the corrective provisions of that most salutary piece of legislation. A registry which everybody knows to be still greatly in excess of the actual number of legal votes gives an earnest that ample occupation will await the Federal officers, and as good laws are powerless without good instruments, it is a matter of the most vital interest to see how the present statute will be enforced.

It is to be hoped that the opinion of the Tammany lawyers upon the provisions of the new Election law is satisfactory to their employers. It attempts to combine the characteristics of a piece of legal criticism with those of a political manifesto, and its lame and impotent conclusion shows how completely it has failed to be either. It contains two distinct challenges, one against the constitutionality of the new law, another against the correctness of the local interpretation of it. As Senator CONKLING has well remarked, a mob at an election is scarcely the proper body to appeal to, in order to ascertain the validity of laws, and the flimsy character of the exceptions that are taken to the appointment of the Federal officers, sufficiently shows that if it means anything at all, this new declaration is intended to echo the challenge to the Democracy, to show "what they are willing to do or dare."

Paris has learned wisdom by adversity. The popular vote on the question of confirming the Provisional Government showed that there was but one political fanatic in the capital to every ten men of sense and moderation. Historical analogy permits us to believe that the fifty thousand communistic republicans who voted for "no surrender" and consequent anarchy, may still work a good deal of mischief, but a Government that stands confirmed by four hundred thousand of the most volatile section of the populace of France, may be safely considered strong enough to guide the country through the difficult crisis that threatens it. As we have repeatedly shown, the fate of the Republic is in the hands of the large towns. If the voters of Paris, Lyons and Marseilles will have no Government but one that is based on the principle of universal confiscation and redistribution of property, the peasantry will certainly have none of the Republic. The Paris elections show that such a danger does not exist.

If, as announced by cable, Count BISMARCK agreed to permit Alsace and Lorraine to send representatives to the forthcoming Constituent Assembly, the concession is an important one. It is, of course, obvious that the exclusion of the eastern Deputies would have been a standing source of exasperation to the representatives of the nation, and might, by the arrogant assertion of conquest it would have involved, have goaded them into a continuance of hostilities. On the other hand it is clear that the presence of some thirty Deputies, which will be about the quota of the subject provinces, will be a solid accession to the numbers of those who are prepared to vote against any peace that is based upon territorial concession. It would be too much to expect that the Deputies from the country between the Moselle and the Rhine should consent to any terms which will denationalise them, as however easy their conversion into Germans may be assumed to be, their present sympathies are beyond a doubt intensely and consistently French.

The collision between the Coney Island steam-boat *Norwalk* and the schooner *Lady Ellen* is recalled by Judge BLATCHFORD'S decree against the former. It may be remembered that the sapient Brooklyn jury that held an inquest on one of the victims of that disaster, spent a few days in arriving at the profound conclusion that the man had been drowned. It was evident to everybody else that there had been gross neglect and incompetency somewhere, but the Brooklyn wiseacres recorded no such conclusion, and the presiding Coroner with marvelous simplicity accepted their verdict as satisfactory. Judge BLATCHFORD has fixed the responsibility on the *Norwalk*, and his decision may act as a hint to those whom it may concern.

Who shall say that we live in a prosaic age? Highway robbery on a lonely common, with men in masks, and armed with horse-pistols, as the chief actors, was, no doubt, very romantic, but it was not half so dashing and sensational as the railroad robbery reported this morning from Reno, Nevada. Claude Duval, Paul Clifford and Dick Turpin may have been very clever fellows in their time, but our strictly native product of the express robber has an audacity and fertility of resource that we find nothing to equal in the annals of the foreign masters of the art. Hereafter it may be found desirable to arm the employes on the western section of the Pacific Road with arms sufficient to give them a chance against the freebooters of the rail, though if they show as much hesitation in using their revolvers as they did in facing those of the Nevada ruffians, the protection will be but slight.

Spain, or at least the oligarchy which rules it, seems as intent as ever upon having a King. Should Prince AMADEUS, of Savoy, otherwise Duke of AOSTA, succeed in reaching the throne of that distracted Kingdom, he will probably be able to realize the full force of the proverbial uneasiness of the head that wears the crown. As Senator CASTELAR is reported to have remarked, Spain is a Republic *de facto*, and an attempt to reconstitute it into a monarchy must consequently result only in increased anarchy. Moreover, republican France will act upon Spain on the one side and Italy on the other, like a voltaic pile of democratic energy, and must ultimately accomplish the dream of the Republicans of Southern Europe—a federation of the Latin races.

The Times and the Ring.

From the Knoxville Daily Chronicle.

We have once before felt it our duty to commend to every honest man, as the best evidence of the power, force and dignity of the Press, the example presented by the NEW-YORK TIMES in its grand contest with the powerfully corrupt Tammany Ring in New-York City. Its articles have been high-toned, but terribly severe. We do not remember that it has ever been our pleasure to read editorials of more force, vigor and manliness than those now daily appearing in that journal, exposing the infamous and startling corruptions of HOFFMAN, TWEED, FISK & Co., the great Democratic lights of New-York. At the recent great meeting in that City, managed by JIM FISK and with money stolen from the tax-payers of the City, AUGUST BELMONT, CHARLES O'CONOR and WILSON G. HUNT appeared to grace the occasion and add their sanction to the demonstrations of such gigantic swindlers. Thereupon the TIMES paradeS them before the world in the light in which they voluntarily placed themselves—sponsors for FISK, TWEED & Co.—in an article which for tone and severity we have rarely seen equaled.

From the Fishkill Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is doing noble service in its trenchant attacks upon the Tammany Ring—a service which is in the interest of every honest voter in the State and the country. The perilous power of the Ring is seen in nothing more clearly than in its total subjugation of the *World*, which is effectively and conclusively exposed by the TIMES. Last Winter when the *World* declared what it ludicrously called "war to the knife" against the Ring, there were many persons who believed that it had sufficient character and regard for the public welfare to persist in the warfare, and that there were honest Democrats enough to support it. The Ring, however, has not only silenced the opposition of the *World*, but it compels it to eat its own words in public every day; and the TIMES vigorously takes care that the moral of that feast shall not be lost upon the spectators.

CLOSE OF THE FAIR.

Last Day of the American Institute Exhibition—Additional Novelties.

The thirty-ninth exhibition of the American Institute closed yesterday evening. It is estimated that the number of visitors to the Rink during the progress of this exhibition has exceeded 500,000. The receipts from this fair have exceeded by upward of $5,000 those of any previous year. Yesterday being the closing day there was an attendance which far surpassed that of any previous day. The fair was opened on Wednesday, Sept. 7, and closed on Nov. 6, making—Sundays being of course excepted—fifty-three days of exhibition. Probably no fair ever gotten up on this continent was more attractive, either by reason of the extent of its display, or by the actual value, in mechanical or productive character, of the class of products or of mechanism, which during the eight weeks past have been subjected to the inspection of so many thousands of people. Among the noteworthy inventions which we have not heretofore noticed, is the Starkey steam engine. This, for the simplicity of its construction, the durability of its mechanism, and the positive usefulness to which it may be applied, is surpassed by no other steam motor. Old and fixed laws have been applied in this engine to a new and simple movement, and economy in the running of it seems to have been a prime motive with the inventor. The peculiarity about it is that all slides are dispensed with, and the piston is made to pass through both ends of the steam-cylinder. The piston-rod is connected at the back end to a cross-head, from which extend two side-rods—one being on either side of the cylinder-chest. At the other end these rods are joined together by a cross-piece, to which is fastened a crank by an ordinary stub-end and strap. The steam-posts, with an ordinary valve, are in a small cylinder which sits on the top of the main cylinder, and two set-screws regulate the pressure of this valve on its seat. Connected to one of the side rods is an arm attached to the valve-shaft, and running parallel with the piston rod, by which the posts of the engine are opened and closed. The motion is mathematically even and regular. Steam is admitted at that part of the stroke where it is most wanted, and cut off squarely where not wanted; thus producing an uniform movement in such a way as to create the least possible amount of wear and tear. The engine exhibited at the Fair is of twelve horse-power, and took up no more superficial area than has to be assigned to what is known as the small caloric. Messrs. WILLIAM TAYLOR & SONS, of the Columbian Iron Works, Brooklyn, are the manufacturers.

The Eccentric Laundry Manufacturing Company, of No. 14 Dey-street, exhibited a large washing-machine, to which is attached a wringer. This is an efficient machine, suited peculiarly to large hotels, and other establishments where a large amount of laundry-work has to be performed. It acts on the rotary principle, and prevents the clothes from becoming wound up into a hard substance, so that the water cannot penetrate and act upon the fibre of the cloth. The Eccentric Machine saves wear and tear, by having no reverse motion, and will wash most rapidly and effectively, without pounding or rubbing, as a strong current is produced, which acts upon all parts of the material to be cleansed. Being fitted with a tight cover, all escape of steam or water is prevented, thus making the operation perfectly cleanly. For hotels, public institutions, manufactories, or any place where steam-power can be applied, this machine is invaluable. An improved mangle called the Little Giant was also exhibited by the same Company.

Mr. T. G. STAGG, of this City, exhibited an improvement in the way of baby carriages, peculiarly useful from the fact that it is conveniently portable. It may be carried in the hand like an ordinary valise, and when not in use takes up but very little space, even when opened. For parents visiting the Park with babies, there can be nothing better, especially as it is fully as cheap as the ordinary perambulator.

JOHN J. SIBLEY, the veteran sewing-machine dealer, No. 636 Broadway, exhibited a "tucker" and "creaser," combined, which is of decided use in every household. The noiseless manner of its operation is no less remarkable than the effectiveness of its work. It may be applied to any character of sewing-machine, and will doubtless be extensively used. A rotary treadle, by Mr. SIMONS, is also an improvement of great practical value.

Among other articles on exhibition was a display of fine soaps from the factory of J. C. HULL'S

Son, which has never yet been exceeded by any previous exhibition. A toilet soap ought to be neutral, so far as alkaline reactions are concerned. To reach this desired point, and yet to change all the oil or fat-basis into soap, without the product being alkaline, is the aim most difficult to be attained. An excess of alkali makes its lathering properties better, but the skin pays the penalty of such increased properties. Odor and color are matters of taste and fancy, to be varied at will. HULL'S soaps are made on a neutral formula, the result of experiment and great experience, lasting through five generations.

HORSFORD'S self-raising bread preparation attracted the attention of the ladies. During the whole fair biscuits prepared by means of this article have been made and distributed. They were exceedingly toothsome, and as light as the greatest epicure could wish.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the list of awards was read by Mr. NATHAN C. ELY, one of the Vice-Presidents, a large audience being in attendance. The list is very long and would occupy too much space in our columns. The principal premium generally awarded—the medal of honor—was not awarded this year at all, as there were so many original inventions on exhibition that the committee was unable to decide to whom it should be given.

After the awards were read, Prof. SILLIMAN addressed the audience, showing the benefits accruing to the country from such exhibitions. The orchestra performed a choice selection of airs, and at 10 o'clock the fair of 1870 came to an end.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE WEEK.

Theatrical.

There has been good acting at Wallack's this week, "John Bull," "The Rivals," and the "Serious Family" having divided the attention of a class of auditors who always expect something good at this house, and are seldom disappointed. Mr. JOHN GILBERT has capitally sustained his reputation by his performance of *Sir Anthony Absolute* and *Job Thornberry*. This fine artist mellows with time and never, in voice, pathos or general inspiration, have we seen him to better advantage. Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, whose audience seem usually to be affectionate friends rather than critics, has had quite an Irish week of it. Certainly *Dennis Brulgruddery, Capt. Murphy Maguire*, and *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, afford opportunities for the display of Milesian versatility not to be surpassed in the range of the drama, and well has Mr. BROUGHAM acquitted himself in going through the ordeal. Miss HENRIQUES, whose marked improvement as an actress of high comedy is generally remarked, has gained fresh laurels in *Lydia Languish* and *Mrs. Ormsby Delmaine*. Mr. FISHER, Mr. STODDART and Mr. MARLOWE, and Mesdames SEFTON and BARRY have rendered good support to the comedies, and justified popular esteem. We are glad to hear that a new comedy by Mr. ROBERTSON, is in preparation. The author adheres to his monosyllabic nomenclature, and his new venture is christened "Birth." From all that we can hear, it is well freighted with the wit, taste and epigram that sparkle along the lines of his previous works, and is no less distinguished for that shrewd eye to the current interests of the age that makes the drama vital and interesting, as well as useful as a social instructor and corrective. "Birth" is to be brought out, we believe, on Monday week. In the meantime, there are to be repetitions of the three standard comedies above mentioned.... "Man and Wife" runs triumphantly into its eighth week to-morrow night, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Mr. DALY has great success in running his pieces, and he deserves it. Each drama put on the stage at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, under his management, looks, to use the expression, as if it had "come to stay." In other words, it is mounted as if it were meant to hold the boards for a year, and the public naturally and properly take it for granted that it ought to do so. We observe that "Fernande" is underlined for reproduction. The play was one of the best hits yet made here, and was brought out too late in the season to fill out the due measure of its success. At another house, a revival under such circumstances might be doubtful policy, but at the Fifth-avenue we do not question the happy result of the experiment. Mr. DALY has plenty of novelty in reserve, and we look to see his season one of steady prosperity....No change of performance has occurred at Booth's Theatre, and "Rip Van Winkle" will soon attain its one hundreth representation. All prospects of a Shakespearean revival are of course deferred by the prodigious success of this familiar piece.... A curious rendering of "La Grande Duchesse" will be given at the Grand Opera-house this week. Three prima donnas will sing in OFFENBACH'S most popular work, Mlle. MONTALAND being the fair potentate in the first act, Mlle. SILLY wielding the sceptre in the second, and Mlle. PERSINI assuming the regal duties during the remainder of the evening. There is precedent for this, if we are not mistaken, in performances, now remote, of "Jack Sheppard." The loudest tragedian was usually reserved for the climacteric act. The new distribution of parts in this case is only intended, however, to give interest to the entertainments throughout one week. On Nov. 14, positively, "Les Brigands" will be played....No representation of importance was given at Niblo's last week, the second and last but one of the sojourn of the English Opera Troupe. On Wednesday next "Rip Van Winkle" will be produced, and on Saturday the engagement of the company will end. Mr. BOUCICAULT'S newest drama, "The Rapparee," will be acted on the following Monday. A synopsis of the incidents of the piece have already found place in these columns. "The Rapparee" is likely to be given its full effect at Niblo's. Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. FRANK MAYO, Mr. SHEWELL and Mrs. JENNINGS, are to appear in it, and the scenery, dresses and music will be new. The revival of "The Black Crook" will be attempted afterward. Mr. H. C. JARRETT, who has been in Europe for some weeks with a view of securing the artists needed for the spectacular production in question, sailed for this port the day before yesterday....The pantomime of "Wee Willie Winkie," at the Olympic Theatre, is still immensely attractive. Two matinées weekly can be attended at this house....Miss LINA EDWIN'S Theatre will be brightened this week by the presence of Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL, a comedian who has a great deal of humor. The entertainments at this place of amusement are of a most mirth-provoking kind, and while more admirable performances can be easily pointed out, none can be adverted to as being merrier.... Mr. HENDERSON'S forces at Wood's Museum will be strengthened next week by the addition to their numbers of Mr. HARRY BECKETT. Until last night "Lurline" was the play. The afternoon performances of the regular company continue, and an inspection by day of the wonders of the Museum, enables the visitor to witness clever and entertaining acting without additional expense....."Let Me Be" affords continuous enjoyment to the frequenters of the San Francisco Minstrel Hall. Messrs. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS appear nightly, as hitherto, and their songs and jests are as liberally supplied their hearers as though they had not been maintaining the same relations with the public for about six years....The New-York Circus can be visited at all times with a certainty that an agreeable entertainment is offered by Mr. LENT'S Company. No foreign establishment of the kind provides programmes and artists of an equal order with so unvarying regularity, and none is worthy of a comparison with Mr. LENT'S house, for the refinement of the performances. The approaching holidays will increase, as usual, the steady popularity of the New-York Circus.

Musical.

THE EUTERPE SOCIETY.

The sensation caused two seasons ago, in musical circles, by the concerts of the Madrigal Society, and the interest created last Winter by the performances of the Church Music Association, have had the desirable effect of leading to the formation of other societies for the study of choral music. One of them, an association planned under excellent auspices, called the Euterpe, held its first public rehearsal last Tuesday afternoon. The intention is to maintain in constant practice a body of singers capable of rendering efficient aid to the Philharmonic and other societies for the performance of great choral works, and in the meantime the four concerts and the four public rehearsals to be given this Winter will embody the excellent idea of producing works of a high character, which are not already hackneyed. The programme of Tuesday, (which is to be repeated next Thursday,) comprised a short but highly-interesting pastoral symphony from an oratorio by JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH, a writer somewhat caviare to the multitude, and less often ventured on in New-York than in Boston. Also a psalm by FERDINAND HILLER, an eminent German musician, more known as a critic than as a composer. This is a solid, learned work, with contrasting movements and regular beginning and climax. In strong contrast to this was a psalm by a Mr. OTIS B. BOISE, "of New-York," a writer who also has evidently deeply studied the treatment of the orchestra, but uses his knowledge in a manner very different from that of HILLER. For the first time we have a psalm set in the style of WAGNER and BERLIOZ; it seems to be a fragment of some larger work; there is no introduction, no middle, no end, no consecutive movement, and no fugue. The voices are quite subordinate to the orchestra, and the words are chopped up in a way to have made Dr. HODGSON'S hair stand on end. We cannot, however, find any fault with the Euterpe for producing music of the newest, as well as of the more ancient style; and as the field they intend to occupy is a wide one, it is to be hoped that they will meet with every encouragement.

MISS NILSSON IN BOSTON.

A dispatch from Boston, received last night, runs thus: The receipts at Miss NILSSON'S first concert, last night, amounted to $8,000, and an equally large audience was present to-night.'

Home Notes.

Mrs. DALLAS—Miss ISABELLA GLYNN—seems to be as highly appreciated in Philadelphia as she was in Boston. The newspapers contain warm praises of her readings in the former city. From one of these, the *Press*, we quote the following: "Her style of reading is far more dramatic than that of any whom we have lately heard. She sat for the most part last evening, but arose frequently to illustrate by freer action the more emphatic portions of the text. This getting up and down was not a graceful proceeding, but helped to relieve the necessarily monotonous character of a reading. Such of the audience as were thoroughly conversant with the tragedy were delighted with her performance. She gave an intelligent and especially a very forcible rendering of the text. Her voice is particularly good, and her elocution admirable. It is a most trying effort for any one person to read a whole play, and such readings can never be greatly popularized. The cultivated and the scholarly may enjoy them. The average auditor will not usually give sufficient attention to closely follow the reader through all the changes of the character, and by imagining the different personages, and keeping the thread of the story always in mind, take in fully the spirit of the piece. The stage, with its striking realistic accessories, must always appeal with immeasurably greater force to the popular mind. But Mrs. DALLAS succeeded remarkably well. The impression which she left upon the audience was in the highest degree favorable, and it is manifest that as an actress she would realize a single part, such as that of *Lady Macbeth*, with extraordinary power."...Miss JANAUSCHEK has won great favor in Philadelphia. The newspapers are unanimous in their affirmation of her genius and talent. The *Press* thinks that "no English-speaking tragedienne approaches her." The *Telegraph* says: "The question of the mastery of language being settled, JANAUSCHEK takes her place at once as the greatest English-speaking actress." The *Ledger* remarks: "Mlle. JANAUSCHEK'S great success in English drama, at the Academy of Music, New-York, was well merited. She has studied hard to master our language, and we are glad that the public recognize her high dramatic talents." Other references in a like strain are numerous. Miss JANAUSCHEK will appear in Newark this week....A contemporary announces that "the New-Orleans opera troupe, which was made up in Paris, and appointed to sail from Cherbourg on the 5th of this month, has had its plans spoiled for the present by the loss of its tenor and prima donna, who are now languishing in the besieged French capital. The prima donna is an American lady, well known in musical circles on both sides the Atlantic"..... A Sunday concert was given by Mr. THOMAS and Miss MEHLIG, in Buffalo, last week. They were in Detroit, yesterday....SOPHIE DZIUBA and a German opera troupe are singing in St. Louis....Mrs. OATES and troupe were last week in Utica....Mr. BARRETT and Mr. MCCULLOUGH, late of California, have dissolved partnership ....Miss SALLIE HINCKLEY is now managing the Metropolitan Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH was last week in Cincinnati.... Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago....THEODORE HAMILTON, Mr. SHEWELL, Mr. VINING BOWERS, Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN, and others, acted last week in Newark....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acted last week in Providence....To-morrow, "Hamlet" will be produced by Mr. FECHTER, at the Globe Theatre, in Boston.... LOTTA was at the Boston Theatre last week.... Mr. EDWIN ADAMS acts in Troy this week....Mr. J. K. EMMET acted last week in Rochester.... Miss LUCILLE WESTERN appears to-morrow in Louisville....Mr. MCKEE RANKIN was playing *Rip Van Winkle* at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....Mr. WYNDHAM and Miss MOORE were at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. J. W. ALBAUGH is managing the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY was, at last accounts, at the Academy of Music, in New-Orleans....Latest advices report Mr. DAN BRYANT at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mr. J. S. CLARKE was, last week, at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia.... "The Two Roses" has been brought out at the Arch-street Theatre in Philadelphia, and at the Boston Museum....In September, the receipts of the San Francisco theatres were: California, $19,204; Bella Union, $4,262; Woodward's Garden, $3,390; Pacific Melodeon, $2,228. In two weeks hence, the new West-side Theatre, in Desplaines-street, Chicago, will be in readiness for the public. The auditorium will seat twelve hundred people. The stage is 56 feet square, ...On Monday, Miss KELLOGG and her associates gave a grand concert in Buffalo. The *Commercial Advertiser*, of that city, devotes much space to the account of the affair, which seems to have been extremely successful, and referring to the début of Signor RANDOLFI, mentions the fact that he won immediately the highest favor.

Foreign Gossip.

Mr. DION BOUCICAULT has written a lengthened letter to the London *Daily Telegraph* in advocacy of the erection in England of theatres constructed after American plans, and regulated, financially, by American rates. Under the present circumstances, he says, "seven shillings to the stalls, five to the boxes, two, and even three guineas for a private box form a prohibitory tariff. What is the consequence?" he adds, "one-half, if not two-thirds, of the nightly occupants of these high-priced places are dead-heads!" Mr. BOUCICAULT continues in the same strain, and also demands the abolition of the penalty of the dress-coat. But he announces that the admission fees to the American houses averages two shillings English to the lower part of the house, and one to the upper part. "During the civil war," he notes, "some of the theatres raised their prices to three shillings, but there is no doubt, when the country returns to a metallic currency, they will resume the former prices." And he argues that Messrs. PALMER & JARRETT were able to "set" the "Black Crook" for £15,000, and that Mr. BOOTH was privileged to return an income of £16,000, "all out of one and two shillings." There is a difference in the prices of admission, of course, but surely Mr. BOUCICAULT is aware that his statement exaggerates it vastly....The London Alhambra has been refused a dancing license....The St. James' Theatre has been reopened by Mrs. JOHN WOOD. "Fernande" was the play...."Paul and Virginia" is the title of the new burlesque at the Olympic. The author is Mr. ARTHUR WOOD....The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, was to be opened by Mr. MAPLESON for a short season, commencing on Monday, Oct. 31. The principal artists were to be Mlle. Titiens, Mlle. Scalchi, Mlle. Bauermeister, Mlle. Madigan, and Mlle. Leon Duval, (of the Opéra Comique and Théâtre Lyrique, Paris; her first appearance,) Mlle. Sinico, Mme. Trebelli-Bettini, and Mlle. Ilma di Murska; Signor Vizzani, Signor Bettini, Signor Rinaldini, Mr. W. Morgan, Signor Fancelli, Signor Foli, Signor Campi, Signor Caravoglia, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Casabom, Signor Antonucci and Signor Cotogni. Other important engagements are announced as pending. The conductors were to be Signor ARDITI and Signor BEVIGNANI....Of the new play at the Surrey Theatre, in London, the *Echo* says: "The new sensation drama, 'Link by Link,' may not be a good play, but it certainly is a series of some very effective scenes. One scene, that of the 'Night Express,' at the end of the second act, is likely to make the fortune of the piece. By the contrivance of a moving panorama for a background, and shding boards for the railway, one is almost duped into thinking that the 'practical' engine and train are actually whirling along. To heighten the interest of this scene, a dreadful murder is committed, the victim being hurled from a carriage, after a desperate struggle, on to the embankment. At the conclusion of the third act the now rather stale device of a fire is attempted, for no adequate reason that we can see, except perhaps to bring a rather lame act to a stirring end. The finale after all this is comparatively tame, and consists merely in the rescue of a couple of lovers out of their enemies' hands by the sudden apparition of a full-rigged schooner."....The Adelphi Theatre had been reopened with "The Green Bushes," in which Mme. CELESTE resumed her original impersonation of *Miami*....

FOREIGN ITEMS.

NAPOLEON, we are told, desires to seek a warmer climate—Where?

The *Civilian* states that the Queen will settle $50,000 a year upon the Princess LOUISE.

Capt. CHASSEPOT, the inventor of the rifle, has been at Tours.

Four women were recently discovered among a body of Turco prisoners.

It is understood that Dr. W. B. HODGSON will probably be the new Professor of Political Economy in Edinburgh University.

The nickname of "NAPOLEON le Sédentaire" is now given to the Emperor by some of the French papers.

The Belgian authorities have cautioned the public against using the waters of the Meuse, which are poisoned by the carcasses of dead horses and other refuse from the battle-fields.

The Dublin Police have seized a Snider rifle, two revolvers, a bayonet, a bottle-axe, two bullet-molds and a quantity of Fenian literature, in the house of a laborer named MONSON. "Fenian literature" is not bad.

Some prodigious bombs, on the way to Versailles, lately passed through Frankfort. These mortars carry 140 pounds of powder, and could easily contain a small-sized man. One can thus form some idea of the consequences when some "small-sized man" attempts to "contain" one of them.

A deputation of Paris fishwives, we are informed, has been waiting on M. ROCHEFORT. They did not, however, as is their custom, ask to kiss him. In 1848, when the dames de la Halle desired to salute LAMARTINE, "Mes amies," said the poor poet, "it is women only who kiss, but you are men by your patriotism—like men I shall treat you—we shall shake hands!"

The first balloonist who left Paris was Monsieur JULES DURUOF. He left the Place de la Mairie de Montmartre at 8 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 23, and descended in the park of Admiral DE LA RONCIERE LE NOURRY, commander of the artillery of the forts of Paris, near Evreux, at 11 o'clock the same day.

A cable telegram informs us that the Women's Club at Marseilles propose to erect the guillotine, and behead the Bishop of that city, as the beginning of the work. If that is the way women are "naturally eager for peace," they had better change their minds. The proposed Women's Peace Congress may have to begin its work by a thorough reformation of some of its own members.

A letter from Versailles in the Cologne *Gazette* says: "The majority of the shops are open. Salt, butter, milk and meat, articles of luxury in districts which I have just traversed, are here, if not in excess, at least in sufficient quantity. The inhabitants in their hearts may wish us at the devil, but the Gallic leonine defiance is so far subdued that they deem it proper to conceal their patriotic feelings."

The correspondent of the *Daily News* with the Crown Prince's army, estimates that the German forces, under VON DER TANN, which captured Orleans, consisted of barely 40,000 men, some of whom merely advanced as supports. These points affect the credit of the fight, and he asks what is to be done for France when 40,000 invaders can go where they please in her central provinces?

The *Staats Anzeiger*, which is the Prussian official organ, says that the trophies of the German Army, after two months' campaigning, amounted to 1 Marshal, 39 Generals, 3,250 officers, 104,750 soldiers, 10,280 horses, 56 eagles, 102 *mitrailleurs*, 690 pieces of artillery, 400 wagons and carriages, besides numbers of pontoons, magazines of powder, railway plant, provisions and sundry other valuables.

The escape of Gen. GARIBALDI from Caprera seems to have been very easily managed. Two citizens of Marseilles chartered a steam yacht, and reached the northern point of the island without molestation. GARIBALDI went down to the shore, and immediately embarked, with his faithful secretary, Col. BASSO, taking with him only a few articles of clothing, "wrapped in a sheet." The yacht then shaped her course for Bonifacio, proceeding thence to Marseilles, where the General landed.

There is a passage in Her Majesty's *Journal of Our Life in the Highlands*, which receives an accession of interest from the impending marriage of the Princess LOUISE. It occurs in the description of the royal visit to Inverary. "Our reception," writes Her Majesty, "was in the true Highland fashion. * * The pipers walked before the carriage, and the Highlanders on either side, as we approached the house. Outside stood the Marquis of LORNE, just two years old, a dear, white, fat, fair little fellow, with reddish hair, but very delicate features, like both his father and mother; he is such a merry, independent little child. He had a black velvet dress and jacket, with a 'sporran,' scarf, and Highland bonnet."

A special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* writes that new evidence of malicious and wanton ferocity on the part of the worst disciplined French soldiers who have been taken captive, as well as of the lowest and most ignorant population of France, is continually forthcoming, and states that two German noblemen, officers in the Twelfth Dragoons, were murdered when at dinner by peasantry in a village near Verdun, while a Turco has actually stabbed Dr. MITTENZWEIG, of Oranienberg, near Berlin, who, having lingered six days, is now dead, when he turned aside for a moment while dressing the Turco's wound. Such an act would almost prove insanity, and of course the Turco's doom was sealed by it.

Americans Abroad.

List of Americans registered at Geneva, at the banking-house of DREXEL, HARGES & Co.:

Philadelphia—Mrs. M. M. Holmes, Miss Matilda Wurts, John J. Twells, Mrs. Bayard, Mrs. Powell, Miss Powell, Chas. Wurts, C. L. Hughes, Henry Ashhurst, Mrs. C. L. Hughes, I. A. Janes, Miss Eva B. Day, Dr. A. Wilcocks, Harry Wilcocks McCall, J. J. Megear, Mrs. A. M. Watts, Geo. J. Pepper, Miss A. Maison, Mrs. A. M. Maison, Dr. Geo. J. Gerhard, Jas. Hopkinson, B. Lopez Baird, Mrs. H. W. McCall, Miss Mehs McCall, W. Burton Carner, Mrs. W. B. Carner, Robert Biddle, M. Summerville, Mrs. M. Summerville, Mrs. Eliza Churchman, Miss Fannie Churchman, Miss Agnes Churchman, Ferdinand Coxe, Dr. Wm. Carnae, Peter McCall, Dr. Edwin R. Denby, (U. S. N.;) Mrs. E. R. Denby, J. M. McCall, Miss Jenny McCall, Miss Gertrude McCall, Miss Edith McCall. *New-York*—Thomas Draper, Ronald Thomas, James Suydam, Hugh C. Eakin, Miss A. N. Bruen, Mrs. E. J. Nabier, Mrs. S. H. Palmer. *Chicago*—James A. Bowen, Ira Church, Chauncey T. Bowen. *Baltimore*—Mrs. A. H. Howard, Jas. T. Atkinson, Mrs. Jas. T. Atkinson. *Brooklyn, L. I.*—Chas. H. Christmas, T. P. Van Dyke. *Cambridge, Mass.*—Mrs. R. B. Allyn. *St. Louis, Mo.*—Charles Wiggins. *Pittsburg, Penn.*—Chas. F. Spang, Mrs. C. F. Spang, Miss Rosalie Spang. *Stockton, Cal.*—W. D. Wilson. *Staten Island*—Mrs. Thomas Eakins. *Rock Island*—P. J. Cable. *Detroit*—Chas. W. Noble. *Paris*—Dr. Thomas J. Evans, Mrs. T. J. Evans, Robert Coleman, Mrs. Robert Coleman, Henry Woods. *Berne*—Hon. Horace Rubice, United States Minister. *England*—Miss Murray.

Boston has a grand opportunity offered it in next week's election, of which mention has not heretofore been made here. The *Post* announces the joyful news thus: "It is possible, by a majority vote on Tuesday in its favor, to secure for the city such an original, capacious, beautiful and comparatively inexpensive tract of territory, linked naturally with the Common and Public Garden, and clothed already with the attractive features of wood and water, as will remain the pride of the present generation and the cause of sincere gratitude to our posterity."

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

In St. Thomas' Church, this evening, will be delivered, by the rector, Dr. MORGAN, a sermon on the text, "Save the Children of the Needy," in behalf of the Shepherd's Fold, an institution for friendless children. The attendance will doubtless be very large, and the pecuniary harvest a rich one.

Col. WILLIAM F. MOLLER was presented with a set of complimentary resolutions, at his residence, No. 6 West Twentieth-street, on Friday evening, the testimonial being the gift of Solomon's Lodge, No. 198, F. & A. M., of Tarrytown. The resolutions were engrossed on parchment, and were handsomely framed. An expensive embroidered regalia, pertaining to the thirty-second degree of Masonry, was also presented. The Tarrytown Lodge was represented by the following gentlemen: W. M., Randolph White; S. W., Thomas Rawcliff; S. D., Henry White; Treasurer, W. J. Wood, officers, and G. H. Reed and James Halley. Among the distinguished Masons present were Grand Secretary James M. Austin, and District Deputies Roome, Reschoffer, and E. E. Thorne.

Mr. BERNARD SMYTH reports the receipt of City and county taxes for the month of October as amounting to $8,973,722 31. During the past week the amount received was $1,455,181 99.

At the Board of Health, yesterday, suits were ordered to be commenced in twenty-six cases of violations of the Tenement-house laws.

There were twenty-four fires last week, with a total loss of about 22,725.

There were 334 births, 226 marriages and 436 deaths during last week.

The Police arrested 1,540 persons during the past week.

Capt. WILLIAM MCLELLAN, of the late brig *Anticello*, expresses the gratitude of himself and crew to the officers and men of the ship *Horatio Harris*, for rescuing them from a watery grave.

Mr. LAFAYETTE HARRISON gave a matinée ball at Irving Hall, yesterday. It was largely attended, and proved a brilliant success.

Three men called last night at the residence of JOHN HARMON, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, and asked for him. As soon as JOHN stepped to the door he was knocked down with a slung-shot. His assailants escaped arrest.

WM. LUTZ, aged five years, of No. 260 East Houston-street, was run over, yesterday, by a Forty-second-street car, and was instantly killed. The car-driver, WM. EGAN, was arrested.

TERENCE QUINN, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Judge WOODRUFF, a few days ago, for fraudulent registration, was removed from Lndlow-street Jail, last evening, by Deputy-Marshals KENNEDY and CROWLEY, who subsequently took him to the Albany Penitentiary.

The complaint preferred by the revenue authorities against JAMES WILKINSON, otherwise known as "Whisky Jim," was disproved yesterday by his counsel, Mr. E. L. PARRIS, and the accused was subsequently discharged.

A decision was given by Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, in the cross suits growing out of the late steamer *Norwalk* disaster, allowing the owner of the schooner *Lady Ellen* $1,500 for damages.

BROOKLYN.

The late Mr. STANTON, better known as "Corry O'Lanus," the humorous write, will be buried, this afternoon at Cypress Hill Cemetery. The funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, on Clinton-avenue, by Rev. Dr. DILLER.

The Fair of the Brooklyn German Ladies' Aid Association, for the benefit of the wounded soldiers within the German lines, is to be opened at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening. The opening address will be made by Dr. BARTHELMESS.

About 12 o'clock yesterday, fire broke out at the photographic establishment of BRAISER & Co., No. 276 Fulton-street. The stock was damaged to the extent of $500, and the building was also injured to an equal amount; fully insured in the Star and Relief Companies.

Coroner WHITEHILL held an inquest yesterday on the body of AUGUSTUS HUME, who was crushed to death on Friday evening of the sugar refinery of HAVEMEYER & Co., in North Second-street, E. D.

Early yesterday morning the residence of Mr. E. MURRAY, at No. 925 Myrtle-avenue, was entered by a burglar, who stole a gold locket and three gold chains, valued at $175.

THOMAS JENNINGS, was sentenced by Judge TROY, at the Court of Sessions, yesterday, to three years' imprisonment for bigamy.

At the Eye and Ear Hospital, on Washington-street, there were 139 new patients treated during the past month.

LONG ISLAND.

The suit of GEORGE DAVIS against the Commissioners of Highway of North Hempstead, to restrain them from making a new road near Port Washington, was decided by Justice ARMSTRONG in favor of the latter.

JOSEPH LYONS was sentenced by Justice QUARTERMAN to the County Jail for thirty days for beating his wife.

An enthusiastic mass-meeting of the Republicans of Suffolk County was held on Friday night, at the Court-house, at Riverhead. Addresses were made by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Hon. A. W. TENNY and Mr. G. W. BUSGAY.

NEW-JERSEY.

One of the saddest cases of a deranged mind is truthfully related of a resident of New-Jersey, by one who has recently seen him, and learned his story. Forty years ago there lived in the little town of Green Village, four miles south of Morristown, N. J., a young man named CHARLES CROWELL, twenty-eight years of age, and of more than ordinary intellect. He was a great student, particularly of the Bible, a large portion of which he had committed to memory. By over-application to his studies, and a disregard for the laws of health, he became insane, and, almost immediately, a raving maniac. He is now in charg eof his relatives.

WILLIAM BLACK, of Columbus, Burlington County, N. J., committed suicide on Friday night, by shooting himself through the head. He had been paying attention to a young lady in Camden, and had on Friday visited her while intoxicated. She reproached him for his conduct, and he left her house in anger. He went to a hotel, drank three drinks, and then blew out his brains.

The post-mortem examination of the body of Mrs. PETERSON MILLER, who, it is alleged, murdered her husband, and afterward committed suicide—the crime of bigamy being the supposed cause of the double tragedy, is ended, and the remains were buried yesterday. The inquest as to the cause of the death of her husband is to finish its sitting today.

The Fair in aid of the "Old Ladies' Home," in Newark, closed at the Rink last night. Over $2,000 have been taken for tickets at the door, and many thousands more will swell the fund, from receipts at the tables.

Detective NETTLESHIP, yesterday, arrested JAMES ELLIOTT, a wholesale liquor-dealer, at Paterson, on a warrant issued by Commissioner WHITEHEAD, of Newark. He was required to give bail in the sum of $2,000.

Detective FISCHER, of Newark, yesterday captured CONRAD NUDERER, who has been committed, charged with having broken open the trunk of a fellow-boarder named SPRINGER.

Messrs. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & Co. have patented and copyrighted as their trade-mark the word "Guanaco."—*Mail.*

"How any one can consent to use any other truss," is the wonder of delighted thousands who have found relief and cure for their infirmity in Dr. RIGGS' Hard-rubber Multipedal Truss, after trying in vain every other hernial appliance. No. 2 Barclay-st. Established 1857.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

More Triumphs for Herring's Safes.

TRIALS IN OCTOBER.

FIRE AT OWEGO.

OWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTS: The safe purchased of your house some five or six years ago, for the use of the town of Owego, passed through a fire on the morning of the 16th inst., after being in the fire for about six hours. Upon opening it the books and papers came out all O. K. Truly yours, F. K. HULL, Supervisor.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 17, 1870.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 30 Chestnut-st.:

GENTLEMEN: On the evening of the 12th inst., my planing-mill, situated on the corner of North College and Ridges ave., was totally destroyed by fire, with its contents, consisting of a large amount of lumber and other combustible materials, in fact, everything in the mill was consumed but the contents of one of your valuable Champion Fire-proof Safes, which, on being opened, was found to be entirely uninjured. All the books, valuable papers and money, as perfect as when put in the safe. Yours respectfully,

DANIEL MAGUIRE.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 15, 1870.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, New-York:

GENTS: The business part of Columbia was destroyed by fire Feb. 17, 1865. Our books, papers, &c., were all preserved in one of your Champion Safes. The fire had full sway; no means of checking it; taking in its course, including dwellings, twelve hundred houses.

Respectfully yours, HAPSON & SUTPHEN.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

The most reliable protection from fire.

HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES.

Hardened steel and wrought iron combined with the Patent Spiegel Eisen.

(HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent,) protected from the blow-pipe as well as the drill.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

New-Orleans.

—*Advertisement.*

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

DR. B. C. PERRY.

The skillful and well-known Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he treats with special prescriptions failing, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The doctor permanently cures (by personal attention) moles and warts. Also, comedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses and pimply faces. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 25 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CHATFIELD—GOULD.—On Thursday evening, Nov. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Hall, CYRUS H. CHATFIELD to MARY, eldest daughter of D. H. Gould, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Friday, Nov. 4, ANNA A., wife of Matthew Armstrong, in the 46th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Greenville, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

CRAWFORD.—On Friday morning, Nov. 4, SILAS CRAWFORD, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ann Lawrence, at Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the cemetery at Yonkers, N. Y.

HOPPOCK.—At Charleston, S. C., on the 2d instant, of disease of the heart, GEORGE H., only son of Howel Hoppock, in the 38th year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

NAGEL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 5, CORNELIUS NAGEL, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 119 Third-place, Brooklyn, on Monday, at 12 o'clock.

PITTS.—In Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, suddenly, of heart disease, MARCUS B. PITTS, of Mercantile Lodge and Palestine Encampment.

Further notice to-morrow.

WALLING.—At his residence, 3d-av., on Saturday 5th inst., PETER P. WALLING, aged 31 years, 5 months.

Relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Rev. GEO. B. BUTLER, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Church of the Atonement, corner 5th-av. and 17th-st., South Brooklyn, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GLOBE

WILL APPEAR

TO-MORROW AFTERNOON

IN A

NEW DRESS,

ENLARGED,

AND OTHERWISE

GREATLY IMPROVED.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,

No. 866 BROADWAY, NEAR GREAT JONES-ST., having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering

AT VERY LOW PRICES

300 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.

Also of our own Manufacture,

CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND GAS-FIXTURES.

ILLUMINATED CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES,

(a specialty by our own artist,)

in all colors to match furniture and room decorations.

DAILY LINE OF PALACE CARS

TO ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 7.—WAGNER'S and PULLMAN'S luxurious Drawing-room and Palace sleeping cars, will leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st., at 8 P. M., for St. Louis direct, via the "Great Wabash Route." Berths and apartments secured at all principal ticket offices and at Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and Gilt China Dinner Sets, $70, and upward.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Gilt-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and Gilt China Tea Sets at half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored Chamber Sets, 11 pieces, English goods, $4 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Mantel Vases, Card-receivers, Jardinieres, India, China, &c., &c., at half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Ivory-handled Table-Knives, Rodgers' Sheffield make, $8 50 the dozen.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, gilt slop and bowl, very best plate, $35.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut and engraved bottles, $5 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated Table-Forks, $6 the dozen.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—You may rely upon it, our prices are far below anything offered in New-York.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

$32 CURRENCY.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery, of Cuba; prizes cashed in gold; circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No 11 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,264.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Waiting for the Millennium to Attack the Devil's Chief Work.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The earnest and patient workers who have labored so long to expel war from the civilized world did expect, and had every reason to expect, from the beginning of their efforts, that they would encounter great opposition and obloquy from many quarters. They had to run in the face of many vested interests and vested ambitions. They set themselves avowedly to nullify the education of all ages and countries in regard to systems most strongly founded in the sentiment and practice of mankind. They undertook to break and destroy the fascination of the most classical romance of human history; to decry and oppose the literature and legends of martial feats and glory; to withstand and weaken the influence of their captivating heroes, as celebrated in the grandest epics of poetry, painting, sculpture and music. Let Christians laugh at their faith if they will—they essayed, and they aim and intend still to silence the drums and fifes, and all the screeching instruments of "the big plumed wars," with the still small voice of religion, reason and humanity. They propose to rescue from the service of war the wonderful and infinite art, science, inventive genius, and skilled labor, now given to the elaborating of the machinery of human slaughter on land and sea. They propose to rescue the bread earned by the hard-worked, poorly-paid millions of the world, which is stolen from the tables of their hungry children, and thrown to the dogs of war. They propose to disband the standing armies of reapers which these sweating, toiling millions are compelled to fill, feed and arm with the sharpest sickles of death for the bloody harvests of the field of battle. More than this, and what makes the head and front of their offending in the most influential quarters—they aim at a more sweeping social revolution than the programme of any democracy or even of the visionary radicals of France ever contemplated. They propose to level to the status and occupations of common civil life, not the titled nobility of one country, but that more numerous, popular, exacting and costly aristocracy, which all nations have established as an hereditary order in the officers of their armies and navies. And herein is "the rub" and point of severest resistance. For, to abolish or supersede this great universal military aristocracy is to sweep away from tens of thousands of aspiring men the foothold of towering ambitions, honors, emoluments and social positions which they could not win from the common levels of civil life.

All this is embraced in the programme of the friends of peace. They have never concealed any of these aims. They were all inscribed on the flag which they lifted up before the nations at first. They knew then that they would have to face fierce opposition, satire and obloquy, especially from parties most directly and deeply interested in the war system. All they anticipated they have realized, and have borne it with patience, faith and hope, assured that the end at which they aimed would one day be reached by the action of those principles and means which they enunciated and employed.

But of all the opposition and obstacles which they have had to face, perhaps nothing has been more discouraging or more embarrassing to meet than the apathy, indifference and, frequently, ridicule manifested by ministers of the religion from which we draw our foremost arguments against war. The apologies for the system which they elaborate or adopt; the military figures or references which they employ in their prayers and sermons, and their seemingly grateful recognition of the will and work of God in such a tremendous and bloody struggle as that now desolating Germany and France, exert an influence which we must deplore, and find it difficult to overcome.

But there is a feature of their attitude or sentiment on this subject which may well excite wonder as well as regret. It seems to be a favorite opinion of a majority of them, and consequently of the Christian community at large, that whatever great evils may be attacked with hope and success by the present or succeeding generations, the abolition of war must be postponed and reserved for the work of the millennium. Not only the religious but secular papers, and even political speakers, frequently give utterance or sanction to this opinion. If these lines should reach any minds that hold such a belief, I would earnestly invite them to review with me the grounds on which it rests.

I would ask the most confident and literal interpreter of the allegories in St. John's vision to turn to his Revelations, and read again, thoughtfully and reverentially, the chapter in which this millennium is described. In the vision an angel comes down from heaven, and chains and locks up Satan for a thousand years, so "that he should deceive the nations no more," during this great space of time. But this period is called the first resurrection, during which "the souls of them that were beheaded for the witness of Jesus, and for the Word of God," and the souls of other saints, "lived and reigned with Christ" throughout the thousand years. "But the rest of the dead lived not again until the thousand years were finished." This is the whole story of the millennium, revealed to St. John in his vision, and no other Apostle, so far as we know, ever dreamed or conceived of such a period in the history of human souls. Our Savior never on earth intimated the existence of such a state of being. Then, taking St. John's account as our only authority, as we must, the millennium he describes is a period in which the living generations of humanity, of flesh and blood, have no part nor existence. It is a space of time or eternity in which only the souls of martyrs and other dead saints "live and reign with Christ a thousand years," while the rest of the dead remain in their graves. The very term given to this period, as well as the plain description of it, or the first resurrection, indicates that living nations, communities or families of men, are to have no part nor lot in it; but that it is to be a paradise of disembodied spirits, which Satan shall not be allowed to enter or disturb.

Now then, if this is the only millennium which the words of St. John can fairly be made to describe—if it is only the state or condition of souls that have done with flesh and blood, and with earthly time itself—how can any Christian minister, or Christian man or woman say, believe or expect that war, acknowledged everywhere and by everybody to be the direct work of the devil, should not be abolished until the Angel of God, at the end of the world, should lock out that deceiver and destroyer of nations from the paradise of sainted and disembodied spirits? Think of it honestly and fairly. Think how few and feeble were the Christian churches on the earth when John had this vision. Think how many thousands upon thousands of churches, and millions upon millions of professed Christians are now, not scattered, but posted coherently over all the spaces and ramparts of the civilized world. Has Christianity no power to bind the devil of war; to chain and lock him up, not only for a thousand years, but for all the remaining years of living flesh and blood on earth? If the Christian Church had "lifted the everlasting canon" of Christ's religion, as early and as energetically against war as against idolatry, would not Christianity have bound that deceiving and destroying devil a thousand years ago with as strong a chain as an angel from heaven could put upon him? Did Christ, when giving his last commission on earth to his followers, to go out into the world and preach the gospel to every creature, promise to send angels before them to bind or silence the greater devils, leaving his disciples to grapple with the young and feeble cubs of Satan?

Just push this popular theory about millennial work to its logical sequence. If war, with all its intermediate inventions and accessories for slaughter, on land, sea and in the upper air itself, is to march on, with its murdering *mitrailleuses*, to the very gates of the paradise of spirits living and reigning with Christ, why not let slavery, and intemperance, oppression, ignorance, and other great moral evils, march on, too, in the bloody pathway of the destroyer? Why not allow all these also to go down to the millennium to be abolished there and then? Why not let the millennial angel from heaven, while he is about the work, bind these malicious imps of the great devil with the same chain? Surely it must be long and strong enough, and it would save Christian men and women of this, and of all the intervening ages, from a great deal of effort and trouble, and allow them a long, good time of snoozy idleness and comfort on the earth while traveling heavenward to the reward of their labors and trials of faith and patience in working to remove earth's evils. What do you say, what would the christian pulpit say, to this corollary of your millennial proposition? Who cannot easily and correctly predict your reply?

"O, we cannot wait for the angel from heaven to do this work for us at the end of the world. Slavery, intemperance and the rest of the brood are present evils. They bring misery and unutterable suffering to millions of our living fellow beings of today, and we cannot have the heart so let them lie down in all this misery and degradation without feeling deeply for them; without putting forth a helping hand to lift them out of their bondage and wo. O we cannot wait for the millennial angel, who is to chain the great devil and father of these evils, at the end of the world. That will be too late to save these millions suffering and perishing in our sight. We cannot wait for the angel's chain. The Christ of our love, faith and power has given us a chain stronger, though softer, wherewith to bind these evils. We cannot and will not wait. We should be cowards and renegades in our Master's eyes to wait for the millennium."

Then why wait for the millennium to abolish war? Is not war a present and pressing evil? Go and look at its work in France. See if human language has power to express its horrors. Ask the wild-eyed maniacs of misery it has made in peasant hamlets, what they think of the tender mercies of the sword, while they are feeling with their blistered fingers in the hot ashes of their homes for the bones of fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters or children. Is the graphic language of an eye-witness, "fancy masses of colored rags glued together with blood and brains, and pinned into strange shapes by fragments of bones. Conceive men's bodies without heads, legs without bodies, heaps of human entrails attached to red and blue cloth, and disemboweled corpses in uniform, bodies lying about in all attitudes with skulls shattered, faces blown off, hips smashed, bones, flesh and gay clothing all pounded together as if brayed in a mortar, extending for miles." These are the sheaves of only one battlefield. Follow the destroyer to other fields, and hear "what loud lament and dismal miserere will rise" when he puts in his sharp sickle. Is the stench of thousands of unburied or half-buried bodies of men and horses arising from those fields, unbearable to human nostrils? Want think you of that stench of the hell of malignant emotion and feeling that arises to God from several hundred thousand human hearts during the work of mutual slaughter? Is not war a present evil to the eye and heart of God? The rains and dews of a single year may wash out the red stains from the battle-fields of France; and the vines on her sunny slopes may yield increased fruitage from the bloody irrigation; but the sums of a whole generation long will not suffice to dry the tears or brighten the gloom that this war will bring to a million homes in the two nations. This is the last and best war our latest and best civilization can produce. Can we wait for the angel of the millennium to bind this devil?

E. B.

Julius Wadsworth.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although Mr. WADSWORTH is a Democrat, I do not hesitate to say that this is a most admirable nomination—one of the best Congressional nomidations that could be made—and I congratulate the electors of the Eight District upon the fact that they have a name of so much strength to rally under. I should think that they had had about enough of the amiable and gentle Mr. BROOKS, whose penchant for the total destruction of the United States Army by "pitching it into the North River" is well known, and that all true Democrats in that district would sustain a man like WADSWORTH, who is no hackneyed politician, ready to serve the master that pays best, but a man new in our City politics, of fine understanding, high-toned personal character, and abundantly able to do battle for the best interests of the City and country.

A VOTER.

A Suggestive Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present aspect of political affairs recalls forcibly to my mind an idea presented by KOSSUTH while in this country. He referred to the etymology of the word "idiot," and stated that among the Greeks the word *idiotes* came to be applied to a person so devoted to his proper, personal aggrandizement as to be careless of the welfare of the State—(Idios-proper, peculiar.) "Behold," he exclaimed, "the degeneracy of the times—this word now implies entire absence of the intellect." Measured by the Grecian standard, how would our merchant princes appear who will not spare half an hour from their private affairs once a year to discharge their duty to the State, but prefer to abandon the conduct of public affairs to those who should be in most of our penal institutions? Let such men read the letter in this morning's TIMES, signed "Central New-York," and then they will perhaps feel that they deserve the appellation "idiot" in its modern as well as its ancient acceptation.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

A Pertinent Inquiry.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am receiving at my residence election-eering documents addressed to "ANDREW BRADY, No. 205 West Sixteenth-street." As only myself and son reside there, is this a trick of a repeater? Has our good Mayor got this address from the register?

Respectfully, J. L.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1870.

A Shocking Case—Four Children Burned to Death in Iowa.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye* gives full particulars of a recent fire at that city, in which the lives of four children were sacrificed. "It was a heart-sickening sight," says the *Hawkeye*, "and it was in silence that the large concourse of citizens present watched, in the dim light of the lanterns, as the firemen and others clambered over the wreck in search of the lost. One after another the bodies were removed and taken to the basement of the Court-house to await the Coroner's inquest. From the evidence, it appears that MICHAEL BACHER, the proprietor of the saloon, and one of his daughters, were confined to their beds with intermittent fever, and that the parents and six children occupied the front room on the second floor, while a son, PHILIP BACHER, slept in an adjoining room back of them. Next to the middle room. The third room upon the second floor was unoccupied. Back of the saloon, upon the first floor, was a room used as a kitchen, in which was a cooking-stove, with a pipe running through the ceiling. Kindling and wood were sometimes placed about the stove and in the oven to season, and had been known sometimes to catch fire, but there had been no fire built in the stove since the Friday evening, and the evidence left the origin of the conflagration in doubt, with a reasonable probability that it some unexplained manner the kindlings and shavings caught fire about the cook-stove. The saloon was closed at 10 P. M., and a lamp left burning in the front room, where the sick persons were taken care of. The fire, when discovered, was in the kitchen part—the inmates were aroused by the alarm of people upon the outside. Mr. BACHER awoke and his son PHILIP in the middle room, who rushed to the front window and jumped out. Mr. BACHER helped his wife out, and then, nearly suffocated by the dense smoke, made an effort to rescue his children. Two of them he succeeded in putting out through the window, letting them down as best he could to the walk below. By this time, in his enfeebled condition, and nearly senseless with suffocation, he attempted his own escape, climbed out of the window, and with the help of his son succeeded in getting upon the ladder, but the hot smoke driving into his face, or else his physical prostration, caused him to sway back and forth for a few seconds in a helpless condition, and then fall to the ground insensible. Other ladders were raised to the front windows, but by this time the fire and smoke had obtained such headway that no one could enter the room, although several daring spirits made the futile effort. After his father fell to the ground, the son, PHILIP, who is about nineteen years of age, left the family and went to the stable in the rear, harnessed his two horses and led them out to a place of safety. It is a distressingly strange circumstance that this young man should so lose his presence of mind as to leave the rear room (nearest the fire,) pass through the front room, which was the furthest from the flames at that time, and make no effort to rescue his little brother and sisters. There were three windows in front which could have been smashed out in an instant and the children handed out or even tossed to the pavement below, which, at the worst, would have been better than burning to death. Our desire, however, not to do injustice to any person forbids any further comment upon an event so terrible in every aspect. The charred remains were placed in one coffin and interred Saturday afternoon; not until, however, they had been viewed by a large number of our citizens, and lastly by the friends of the unfortunate victims. As the mother took her last look at the blackened forms that a few hours previous were her children in quiet repose, the scene became one too agonizing to describe, and one which we hope never again to witness. The names of the deceased and their ages, were: SARAH BACHER, seventeen years; MARY BACHER, nine years; MICHAEL BACHER, seven years; MARY COCKAINE, a grand-daughter, four years. The family were Germans and had lived in the country until within the past year.

French Reading at the Hall of the Union League Club.

A good audience, composed the intelligent and cultivated of our society, gathered Friday night in the pretty little theatre of the Union League Club to hear the first of Mr. A. A. FAVARGER'S series of French readings, or perhaps they may more properly be styled dramatic recitations. The programme, which was printed in Friday's TIMES, was faithfully followed by the reader, and an additional piece was introduced without preparation, as Mr. FAVARGER explained, in answer to a suggestion that nothing from tragedy had been set down in the bill, and lest it should be supposed that he shunned this class of readings from incapacity to properly present it. Mr. FAVARGER is not an entire stranger in this City, and the agreeable impression made last night cannot fail to largely increase the circle of his admirers. To those who have not seen him, we would say that he possesses the qualifications of a most entertaining reader of one of the best French schools, with a rich voice, equal to the varied modulations required in monologue, and a thorough appreciation of the subject. The applause with which the readings were rewarded was hearty, and at the close a unanimous vote of thanks was passed by the audience, and he was called to the stage to receive it. Mr. FAVARGER announced that his readings will be continued in the same hall on Friday afternoons hereafter, and programmes will be provided for subscribers.

BASE-BALL.

The Atlantics Defeated by the Mutuals.

The Mutual and Atlantic Clubs played the first of an exhibition series of games yesterday at the Capitoline Grounds. There was quite a crowd of spectators present. The two nines went into the game with rain falling fast, and with the intention of playing but one inning in order to prevent the gate money from being returned; but the rain began to moderate and at last ceased and so the game was played out. The Atlantics did not have ZETTLEIN, nor the Mutuals C. MILLS, HIGHAM being the substitute for the latter. PEARCE pitched for the Atlantics and HATFIELD for the Mutuals, WOLTERS catching. The game opened with a score of 5 to 4 in favor of the Mutuals. In the second innings the Atlantics were "whitewashed" and the Mutuals scored a single run. The third innings added 4 to the Atlantic's score, and the Mutuals drew a blank. The Mutuals now changed pitchers, HATFIELD going in to pitch and WOLTERS to catch. In the fourth innings the Mutuals scored 6 off FERGUSON'S pitching and "whitewashed" the Atlantics. PEARCE now went in to pitch, and in the last five innings but 1 run was scored on each side, the game ending with the totals at 13 to 9 in favor of the Mutuals, who did good batting and fielding. The game was played in an hour and a half. The return match will be played next week on the Union Grounds. The Atlantics will play their home-and-home game with the Stars on Saturday next on the Capitoline Grounds, when both clubs will close play for the season. The following is the score of yesterday's game:

ATLANTIC.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.
Pearce, p.	1	1	2	3	Hatfield, p.	2	3	4	2
Smith, 3d b.	0	1	1	0	Eggler, c. f.	2	3	2	2
Start, 1st b.	2	2	2	0	Patterson, l. b.	3	1	12	0
Chapman, l. f.	2	4	0	1	Nelson, 3d b.	1	2	2	0
Ferguson, c.	0	2	12	0	E. Mills, 1st b.	1	3	2	3
Kenny, s. s.	2	1	0	0	Martin, r. f.	1	0	0	4
Hall, c. f.	1	2	2	0	Sweasy, 2d b.	1	2	1	1
Pike, 2d b.	0	1	5	1	Wolters, c.	2	1	2	4
McDonald, r. f.	1	1	3	3	Higham, s. s.	0	1	0	0
Total.	9	13	27	10	Total.	13	15	27	16

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—9
Mutual	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1—13

Umpire—Mr. GLOVER, of the Empire Club.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 3; Mutual, 4.
Time of Game—One hour and thirty minutes.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 1; Mutual, 5.

The Game Between the Mutuals and the Red Stockings—Defeat of the Former—A Contest Without Exciting Features.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 3.

The Red Stockings triumphed in their first series of games with the Mutuals this year, and they are the victors also in the second series by figures even more decisive. It seems not to be in the book of fortune for the New-York experts to win a ball from Cincinnati, though since last May they have secured at least two trophies from every other leading club. The Reds have defeated the Mutuals in four games this year, by the scores of 16 to 3, 15 to 12, 7 to 1, and last and heaviest, 23 to 7. Total, 61 to 23. With such an exhibit of superior strength, the Red Stockings may rest easy as to the location of the nominal championship. The country at large still pins its faith to the Reds. The Mutuals were not in first-rate condition yesterday. On Monday they played a difficult game, and were speedily swindled out of a hard-won victory by a despicable Chicago umpire and a shameless Chicago crowd which had its over-confident bets to save by hook or crook. The victimized and exasperated Mutuals arrived here yesterday morning, having spent all night on the railway. Though the weather was singularly warm and lovely for November, it was evident that the Mutuals were fatigued and out of form. CHARLES MILLS, on account of sore hands, was obliged to leave the catcher's position, his usual work being divided between HIGHAM and HATFIELD. The only one of the nine who fielded brilliantly was EGGLER. He made several splendid running catches in left field. WOLTERS pitched a little below his mark, and nearly all the field were guilty of inartistic muffing. The Red Stockings were short the services of their catcher, ALLISON, who has been very unlucky with his fingers this year. He got caught finely, only three errors creeping into his arduous business. DEAN was stationed in right field, where he was visited by no fly. The remainder of the Reds were posted in their regular places. GEORGE WRIGHT felt well and fielded beautifully, committing no error. The same is true of WATERMAN. ANDY LEONARD dropped an easy fly, and HARRY WRIGHT a very high fly. SWEASY was unlucky at the bat, as usual, and fielded carelessly once or twice. GOULD muffed a badly-thrown ball. BRAINARD pitched in his accustomed even and telling style. The most notable event of the game was two home-runs by BRAINARD, the first one he has made this year against a professional club. BRAINARD is a sharp, clean hitter for one base—an accomplished batsman, in fact—but the slowest runner of the nine. He made a dismal error in base-running, last July, in a game with the Athletics here, since which time the impertinent little boys have saluted him, whenever his turn at the bat arrived, with cries of "home-walk, home-walk." He turned the tables completely on his satirical critics, yesterday, his feats being greeted with immense applause.

The crowd present numbered about 3,000, including many ladies. As the "Reds" took a strong lead from the first and increased it steadily, the Mutuals in the meantime finding themselves compelled to shift forces, the result of the game seemed certain, and no feeling of excitement existed at any stage. Good plays on both sides were applauded, the audience displaying as nice a sense of order as if at the opera. The "Reds" won the toss, the Mutuals producing a dress-circle ball, Mr. JOHN LORD, of Indianapolis, took position as umpire, and the game opened sharp at 2½ o'clock, the Mutuals at the bat. Mr. LORD umpired the game satisfactorily, having, as it happened, no complications to unravel and very few close plays.

CINCINNATIS.	O.	R.	B.	T.	MUTUALS.	O.	R.	B.	T.
G. Wright, s. s.	2	4	3	3	Hatfield, s. s.	4	1	0	0
Gould, 1st b.	5	5	1	1	Eggler, c. f.	4	0	0	0
Waterman, 3d b.	3	3	2	2	Patterson, l. f.	2	1	2	2
Dean, r. f.	3	2	3	3	Nelson, 3d b.	3	0	0	0
H. Wright, c. f.	3	2	3	2	E. Mills, 1st b.	1	2	3	6
Leonard, l. f.	3	1	3	3	Martin, r. f.	3	0	0	0
Brainard, p.	4	2	2	3	C. Mills, c.	2	2	1	3
Sweasy, 2d b.	3	2	2	0	Wolters, p.	2	1	1	2
McVey, c.	3	2	2	2	Higham, 2d b.	3	1	1	2
Total	24	23	20	20	Total	24	8	9	17

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Mutuals	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3—8
Cincinnatis	3	0	7	0	3	1	9	1—23

First Base on Errors—Cincinnatis, 11; Mutuals, 3
Home Runs—Brainard, 2; E. Mills, 1.
Base Play—Put out by Gould, 11; Sweasy, 1; assisted by G. Wright, 3; Waterman, 3; Brainard, 2; Sweasy, 3; McVey, 1. Put out by E. Mills, 6; Patterson, 3; assisted by Hatfield, 2; Patterson, 2; Nelson, 1; Higham, 4.
Passed Balls—McVey, 1; Higham, 4; Hatfield, 2.
Fly Catches—G. Wright, 2; H. Wright, 1; Leonard, 1; Sweasy, 3; McVey, 1; Hatfield, 2; Eggler, 2; Patterson, 2; Higham, 2.
Foul-bound Catches—McVey, 2; Hatfield, 3; Higham, 1.
Out on Strikes—McVey, 1; C. Mills, 1; Higham, 1.
Umpire—Mr. J. I. LORD, of the Indianapolis Club, of Indianapolis.
Scorer—Mr. E. P. ATWATER.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

Singular Chapter of Accidents—Narrow Escape of Gov. Hoffman.

About 5 o'clock, Friday evening, a mania for running away seized upon the horses on one of the crowded up-town drives, and some very exciting scenes ensued. They commenced by the team of Mr. ROBERT ANDERSON being run into at Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, by some unknown reckless driver, throwing him out and injuring him slightly about the head and face. His horses improved the occasion to rush down the avenue at a break-neck speed to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, where they struck and demolished the wagon of Mr. GEORGE SIMMONS, of the Fleetwood Park stables. They still rushed on, and soon after struck the wagon of a gentleman unknown, and then turning, and joined by the horse of the unknown, all the fiery steeds rushed pell-mell back over same ground, but without doing any damage, except at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth-street, where they ran into and broke a carriage containing two ladies, both of whom were thrown out, but were not injured. The runaways were finally captured by the Mounted Police, and restored to their respective owners.

Gov. HOFFMAN very narrowly escaped a serious accident on Friday evening. He was driving, about 5 P. M., in Tenth-avenue with Mr. CHARLES KERNER, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, and when near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street the horses were frightened by coming in contact with the fire telegraph wire, and became unmanageable. Gov. HOFFMAN and Mr. KERNER jumped out as the horses were running at full speed, and both fortunately escaped without injury. The horses ran to the Hudson River Railroad track, where they were stopped by Officer JOYCE, of the Thirty-second Precinct.

Personal.

Mr. Estada, of the Spanish Legation, and Gen. J. L. Donaldson, of the United States Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. Brinkerhoff, of Ohio; Hon. James Tillinghast, of Albany, and Hon. J. S. Barbour, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Geo. S. Benedict, of the Cleveland *Herald*, is at the Westminster Hotel. Ex-Gov. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Hon. H. G. Otis, of Pennsylvania, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Gen. Dilienback, of the United States Army, and Hon. Waldo Adams, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Col. James R. Powell, of Alabama, and Hon. A. H. Gibbs, of Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. W. W. Averell, Ex-United States Consul-General at Montreal, is at the Everett House.

THE LATEST DIVORCE.

Voluntary Separation of a Young Married Couple—A Novel Reason for the Act—Action by the Wife to Annul the Divorce.

In the case of ALBERT PECK against MATILDA S. PECK, a motion was made yesterday at the Superior Court, Special Term, before Judge JONES, to set aside the decree of divorce entered in favor of the plaintiff. The motion was made on the ground of fraud practiced by the husband, and of perjury on the part of the main witness in his behalf. The following are the facts, as developed by the papers used on the motion: In the year 1867, the defendant, whose family resides in Washington, was married to the plaintiff, a young merchant of this City. They lived together in this City until the Fall of '69, when, as defendant alleges, the plaintiff represented to her that his mother, who it appears disapproved of the marriage, had promised to place property of the value of $30,000 in his hands if he would obtain a divorce from his wife; that if she would consent to such divorce, he would remarry her, as soon as he obtained the promised property from his mother. To this the wife assented, and the husband, having employed Mr. HOWES, a summons was served on the wife. The case was referred to J. C. BUSHNELL as referee, who in October, 1869, reported in favor of a divorce against the wife, on the ground of adultery, and a decree was accordingly made by the Court. While this suit for divorce was pending the parties lived in the same house, occupied the same room, and to all outward appearance cohabited as husband and wife. After the decree had been obtained, and the knowledge of that fact communicated to the wife, she went to her friends in Washington. While there, and even down to within a few weeks, at the solicitation of the plaintiff, she came on and met him in Baltimore, remained with him at the hotel registered as his wife, thence to Philadelphia, stopping two days, and on to Jersey City, where, as husband and wife, they registered at Taylor's Hotel, and remained about three days more. This was repeated on several occasions during the past year, the parties always traveling as husband and wife.

The wife's explanation of this is, that she assented to the divorce only with the understanding that they would be married again as soon as her husband had arranged matters with his mother; that when the divorce was obtained, she did not understand it to be a divorce on the ground of adultery, but rather a sort of separation; that when she cohabited with him after the divorce, she did so with this understanding of its nature, and in full anticipation that they would be remarried. She moreover swears that the testimony of BRADFORD R. PLATT, who swore before the referee to having committed adultery with her, is false, nothing of the kind ever having taken place.

On the part of the husband, a number of letters were read, which had been written by the wife while in Washington, and in which she mentions a Tennessee Judge who had laid siege to her heart, but whom she had refused to marry, saying that she still loved her ALBERT. In these letters, she also mentions the possibility of her husband marrying again, recommends him not to marry any woman who does not love him, and inquires if the favorite one is a blonde. These facts, it was contended on the part of the husband, indicated a clear recognition by her of the existence and force of the decree of divorce. It appeared further in the case, that BRADFORD R. PLATT, a man about fifty years of age, who swore to having committed adultery with Mrs. PECK, was the book-keeper of the husband; and, notwithstanding he swore to having been caught in the act by the husband, yet the latter continued to retain and still retains him in his employment, alleging that he believed the wife to have been the seducer and not the book-keeper. The wife swears also that on one occasion, and the only one when PLATT ever took any liberties with her, he was sent by her husband to urge her to a cup of tea when she was sick; that he then attempted to kiss her, and she sprang out of bed and ran down stairs and told her husband, but instead of her husband being angry, he and PLATT slept that night in the same room.

Judge JONES took the papers and reserved his decision.

CHARLES S. SPENCER for motion; Mr. CUMMINGS, of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOOL, opposed.

Police Court Complaints and Coroner's Cases—Detention of a Disreputable Woman's Clothing—Two Well-Known Men Named as the Latter's Bankers—Suspicion of Malpractice, &c.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice FOWLER, a complaint was made by ANNA HODGES against JESSY LANE, of No 23 West Twenty-second-street, for forcibly detaining several articles of female apparel belonging to her. It transpired that the complainant and the defendant were ladies of questionable repute, and that the former resided with Mrs. LANE, without paying any board. A few days since the complainant left, and her creditor then seized on her clothes. Mrs. LANE stated that when ANNA HODGES engaged apartments in her house she said that JAMES FISK, JR., and BELMONT were her bankers, and that they would be responsible for any debts she might incur. Justice FOWLER ordered a restitution of the property.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, MARS J. THOMPSON, of No. 3 Fifth-avenue, was awakened by hearing an attempt to force open the window of a front parlor in his house. He subsequently discovered JOHN MCPHERSON TYNGON the piazza. Mr. THOMPSON attempted to seize him but he ran off and escaped. On returning to his house, Mr. THOMPSON ascertained that a quantity of jewelry and clothing, worth $1,000, had been stolen. The prisoner was subsequently arrested and was arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice FOWLER, and was committed for trial to the Court of General Sessions, in default of bail.

GEORGE MCCORMICK was committed to answer at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing $140 from the person of EDWIN MESSLER, of No. 39 West Washington-place.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice LEDWITH, EUGENE SULLIVAN was held to answer for stealing a wagon, worth $70, belonging to ROBERT MACGUIRE, of No. 71 Mangan-street. CHARLES FLOOD was also held for stealing $50 from the person of MICHAEL COBEY, No. 25 Christopher-street.

JOHN RANDERSON, of No. 43 Oliver street, who was crushed at the Hamilton Ferry on Friday evening, died at the Park Hospital.

FRANCIS A. MACDONALD died yesterday at No. 156 East Twenty-eighth-street, and as the Board of Health declined to receive a certificate that death had resulted from peritonitis and metritis, Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest with a medical jury, as suspicions of malpractice are entertained.

The examination of HENRY S. VOORHEES, the broker accused of forgery, was closed before Justice HOGAN yesterday. Decision was reserved until Monday.

Burglars entered the house at No. 148 Fifth-avenue on Friday night from the roof, which they gained through the unoccupied house adjoining. They were frightened away, however, before they had secured any plunder.

The Tide of Immigration.

The number of immigrants landed at Castle Garden last week was 5,040. There are still four vessels due, which should have arrived late in the week, the passengers from which would swell the number to the neighborhood of 6,000. These vessels are the *Allemannia*, from Hamburg, the *Donau*, from Bremen, the *Columbia*, from Glasgow, and the *Queen*, from Liverpool. The following are the statistics:

Oct. 29—Steamer Ismalia, Mediterranean	115
Oct. 29—Ship Harvest Queen, Liverpool	229
Oct. 29—Ship Constantine, London	717
Oct. 31—Steamer Deutschland, Bremen	793
Oct. 31—Steamer Malta, Liverpool	473
Oct. 31—Steamer England, Liverpool	89
Oct. 31—Steamer Abyssinia, Liverpool	669
Oct. 31—Bark Charles Forbes, Havre	1
Nov. 1—Steamer Iowa, Glasgow	125
Nov. 2—Steamer City of Merida, Vera Cruz	24
Nov. 3—Steamer Scotia, Liverpool	242
Nov. 4—Steamer Idaho, Liverpool	641
Nov. 5—Steamer City of Washington, Liverpool	848
Total	5,040

Military Gossip.

The Seventy-first Regiment was inspected on Monday evening at the Arsenal, when there were 453 present and 264 reported absent. The consolidation of this regiment with the Thirty-seventh has largely increased its effective strength, though there are over 100 men without uniforms. We hope to see the command in good shape soon. There were other regiments inspected since our last gossip, as follows: Thirteenth Regiment, 496 present and 71 absent; Fourteenth Regiment, 217 present and 192 absent; Twenty-eighth Regiment, 306 present and 123 absent. All of the commands looked well. The separate troop of cavalry, Fifth Brigade, was also inspected—present, 80, and 25 absent.

The Twenty-third Regiment, of Brooklyn, gave a promenade concert on Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, which was well attended by a fashionable gathering. This was the eighth annual concert of the Twenty-third.

Battalion drills will take place in the Twelfth Regiment as follows: Companies C, E, G, H and K on the 14th inst., at the State Arsenal, and Companies A, B, D, F and I on the 17th. The following non-commissioned officers having passed the Board of Examination, are granted warrants, viz.: First Sergt. Charles Earwicker, Company F; Sergt. Edward S. Berry, Company K; Corps. J. M. Mooney, Company K: Allen Lyon, Company I, and John McCauley, Company F. Non-commissioned officers elected since May 1, 1870, and not yet examined, will report to the Board for examination at the regimental armory, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock.

The inspections and Fall parades have greatly interfered with movements in the armories, though drills are about being actively pushed. The news of the week was barren of interest, and the events very few and far between.

THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.

Their Reception at St. Peter's Church and Subsequent Departure for Canada.

The steam-ship *Idaho*, which arrived at this port on Friday evening, landed her passengers yesterday at Castle Garden. Mr. CASSERLY, the Superintendent, knowing that the Papal Zouaves would come by this steamer, directed that every facility should be extended for their speedy debarkation, and accordingly they were passed through the Garden without being detained to record their names, &c., as is customary with other passengers. They were received in Castle Garden by a deputation of the citizens of Montreal, consisting of Messrs. DE BELLEFEUILLE, EDWARD MARSTON, L. H. ROY and M. DRODT, and conducted at once to St. Peter's Church. As they passed through the Battery the workmen present cheered them, and they were received with considerable enthusiasm on their march. At the church, Father QUINN, in the absence of Bishop MCCLOSKY, addressed them from the altar as follows: "Gentlemen and Brave Soldiers: We welcome you back to this City, so near your own homes. It was through this City that you passed on your way to Rome. You did not go to obtain money or to plunder; you went to uphold the cause of religion, the Church and the Vicar of Christ. The ignominious treatment that you have so undeservedly received by the Italian Government is fully recognized and condemned by all Christians. We welcome you, I say again, and have to congratulate you upon your near reunion with your families, who will receive you with pride and glory. A number of Catholic gentlemen have arranged at the Astor House for your accommodation while in New-York. You will, gentlemen, proceed there and obtain your breakfast. Your services to the Holy Father are beyond price, and will never be forgotten. You will now sing a verse of the hymn, and go away with our prayers and benediction." The entire body of soldiers, 250 in number, then rose and sang a hymn to the Blessed Virgin, to the air of the Canadian boat song, "Row, Brothers, Row." They then went to the Astor House, breakfasted, and were again addressed by Father QUINN.

Lieut. TAILLEFER, in replying for the soldiers expressed thanks for the cordial reception extended, but felt that neither that nor the welcome awaiting them at their homes, nor any subsequent prosperity could gladden their hearts so long as the Pope remained a prisoner in the hands of his enemies. Rev. M. O'FARRELL, of St. Peter's Church, addressed the men in French. He welcomed them in the name of the Church and of all true Roman Catholics. Mr. DE BELLEFEUILLE, Chairman of the Canadian Committee, also addressed them in French, thanking their Roman Catholic friends in New-York for the entertainment given. The men then sang the national song of "Vive les Canadiens," and departed for the New-Haven Railroad, by which, at noon, they left for home.

One of the Zouave officers gave the number of the late Papal Army at 13,000 men, the mass of whom were Italians of the Papal States. They were divided into the Zouaves, 3,900 men; the French Legion, or Legion d'Antibe, 600 men; the Swiss Carbineers, 2,500 men; four squadrons of dragoons, two battalions of Foot Chasseurs, 800 *Gendarmes*,

DRY GOODS.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS
DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 7, novelties in
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
DAMASKS, TAPESTRIES,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., &c.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
Fresh arrivals of NEW PRIVATE DESIGNS
MOQUETTE AND AXMINSTER,
ROYAL WILTON AND VELVET,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN
CARPETINGS,
and very handsome new styles
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

LADIES',
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS'
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS,
where every requisite appertaining to these branches can be found
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NOVELTIES IN
FALL AND WINTER
DRESS GOODS,
IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES,
AT LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. respectfully call special attention to their choice stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FINE FURS.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A CASE OF
RICH LACES,
Which will be offered on MONDAY, Nov. 7, containing
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE SHAWLS AND FLOUNCINGS.
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS, CAPS AND TRIMMING LACES.
APPLIQUE OVER-DRESSES,
POINT DUCHESSE TRIMMING LACES,
AND HANDKERCHIEFS.
ALSO,
BLACK POINT DUCHESSE LACE TRIMMINGS,
Expressly adapted for VELVET CLOAKS, &c., &c.
N. B.—The above goods having been purchased under great depression in prices from the manufacturers' agents in Paris, and run out at the last moment, will be offered at CORRESPONDINGLY LOW FIGURES, by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

FREDERICK LOESER,
NO. 279 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
is now offering great bargains in all kinds of French Goods, purchased by Mr. Loeser in Europe during the late disastrous crisis, for immediate cash, at prices far below actual value.
SILK VELVETS from $2 50 up to $5 per yard, fully 33 per cent less than actual cost. Real ROMAN SASHES from $10 to $15, formerly $18 and $25.
Real Black Sash RIBBONS at $1, $1 25 and $1 50, 90c. per yard below regular value. Also a magnificent collection of real LACES, in the latest designs, and fine French PASSEMENTERIE, much under the gold cost of importation. We invite special attention to one case of genuine Paris KID GLOVES, which we shall offer at $1 50 per pair, and guarantee them fully equal to any sold for $2.
Our friends and customers should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase choice goods much lower than they have been since before the war.
FREDERICK LOESER,
NO. 279 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,
NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Received by late steamers the most elegant shapes and styles in French hand-made Coutille. Also, R. Werley's first quality Woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Nursing Corsets, &c., &c.
Abdominal Supporters in great variety.
Skirts and Tournours in Haircloth.
All the latest novelties, including the graceful and elegant
BRIDAL AND DUCHESSE TRAINS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL LARGELY REPLENISH ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
THEIR PRESENT EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS, WITH
GROS DE TOURS, SILK-FACED VELOURS,
DRAP D'ALMA, RUSSELL CORDS,
ARABIAN LUSTRES, BLACK MERINOES,
BOMBAZINES, HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
IRISH POPLINS, GRENADILLE POPLINS,
CREPES, CREPE VAILS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, &c., &c.,
FORMING A STOCK UNEQUALED IN VARIETY IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
HIGH COLORS IN DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING:
DRAP D'ETE, DRAP DE FRANCE, SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES, CLOTH SHADES IN SERGES AND DIAGONALS, DOUBLE WEIGHT MERINOES, PARIS ALL-WOOL SATINS, EXTRA QUALITY PLAID POPLINS, DIAGONAL SILK PLAID POPLINS, &c., &c.
FRESH GOODS JUST RECEIVED,
COMPRISING THE LARGEST, RICHEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS IN THE MARKET,
AT PANIC, CLOSING-OUT PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 7, UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN
PLAID TYCOON REPS, 15c. PER YARD, VALUE, 25c.
MARKED AND CHINESE POPLINS, 20c. PER YARD, FORMERLY 30c.
PLAIN AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS, 20c. PER YARD, VALUE 25c.
PLAIN AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS, ¾ WIDE, 25c. PER YARD, VALUE 33c. AND 40c.
COLORED EMPRESS CLOTHS, DOUBLE WIDTH,
COLORED ALPACAS, BASKET AND DIAGONAL PLAIDS,
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES, WINCEYS, &c., &c.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED ON THE CENTRE SECTION, 4TH-AV. SIDE.
CUSTOMERS, STRANGERS, THE RESIDENTS OF THE EASTERN PART OF OUR CITY, AND THOSE OF OUR NEIGHBORING CITIES, ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THEM.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC
CASSIMERES, &c.,
CARR'S MELTONS, DIAGONAL COATINGS.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS.
NAVY BLUE CLOTHS,
FOR LADIES' SUITS,
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS,
REPELLANTS,
IN PLAIDS, MIXTURES AND PLAIN COLORS,
SILK AND CASSIMERE VESTINGS,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.,
MENS' UNDER-GARMENTS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, NECK-TIES, SMOKING JACKETS, MORNING ROBES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
THEY RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF GENTLEMEN TO THE ABOVE STOCK, WHICH OFFERS EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS IN STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE A
CLOSING OUT SALE OF STOCK
IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS
OF THEIR
RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
THE GREATER PART FRESH GOODS.
JUST IMPORTED,
AS WELL AS
PURCHASED FROM AUCTION, &c.,
OFFERING AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASERS TO SUPPLY THEIR WANTS,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
WILL OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
FANCY SILKS.
500 PIECES OF RICH FANCY SILKS,
IN
BROCADES, STRIPES, CHECKS AND CHENES,
WE WILL OFFER AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED PRICES:
$1 00. REDUCED FROM $2 50.
$1 00. REDUCED FROM $2 00.
$2 00. REDUCED FROM $4 00.
$2 50. REDUCED FROM $5 00.
$3 00. REDUCED FROM $6 50.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON SEPARATE TABLES IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES, FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST GRADES IMPORTED.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S
CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE,
THE FINEST GOODS EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET AT $2 50, $2 75, $3 TO $5.
PLAIN SILKS,
IN ALL COLORS, FROM $1 75 TO THE FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF LYONS.
A FULL LINE OF
RICH DRESS SATINS,
IN CHOICE SHADES.
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS TO MATCH.
CUSTOMERS AND STRANGERS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 7,
WILL MAKE A
GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES
THROUGHOUT THEIR VARIOUS
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
IN ORDER TO MEET THE RECENT
HEAVY DECLINE IN GOLD,
COMMENCING WITH GENERAL LINES OF
BRITISH FANCY DRESS GOODS,
REDUCED FROM 40 TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.
DIAMOND ARMURE CLOTH,
IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
AT 50 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 75 CENTS.
JAPANESE SILKS,
AT 75 CENTS, REDUCED FROM $1 25.
FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS
AT 50 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 62½ CENTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
SATIN DU CHENES AT $1 AND $1 12½.
FRENCH IMPERIAL CLOTH,
AT $1 25, REDUCED FROM $1 50.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, SCOTCH PLAIDS, EPINGLINES, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, DRAP D'ETE, FRENCH CASHMERE
BOBES, MERINOS, &c., &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On MONDAY, Nov. 7,
WILL MAKE
A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
IN THEIR
LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
VELVET, SILK AND POPLIN SUITS, REDUCED
25 PER CENT.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $25,
WORTH $40.
LADIES' MORNING WRAPPERS,
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES AND SUITS.
CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, REDUCED 20
PER CENT.
LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, NIGHT DRESSES, $2 AND $2 50.
CHEMISES, 75 CENTS AND $1 25. DRAWERS, $1.
LADIES' FLANNEL SKIRTS, $3,
REDUCED FROM $5.
INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, SLIPS, DRESSES, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
WE WILL EXHIBIT IN OUR
FUR DEPARTMENT,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK AND SEAL-SKIN SETS, MUFFS, BOAS AND COLLARS.
ALASKA SABLE SETS, $25.
CHILDREN'S WHITE FUR CLOAKS AND MUFFS.
ALL THE DIFFERENT STYLES OF TRIMMING FURS BY THE YARD.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 84 EAST 9TH-ST.
Large and splendid assortment of
BONNETS, ROUND HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS AND VEILS.
N. B.—Suits and Ball Dresses made to order.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN CARPETS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO IN
HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c.
AND IN
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, VIZ.:
SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS, REPS, TAPESTRIES, LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $8.
CURLS $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Only depot No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.
NOTICE.—Any one who counterfeits or infringes on my patent, will be dealt with according to law.

A LONG OR SQUARE CAMEL'S HAIR shawl done up in elegant cloak form; can be accomplished in half an hour from the time of leaving it.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND scarfs.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.
JOHN H. WILCOX & CO.,
NO. 59 4TH-AV.,
(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store,)
Importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Elder Down, Plumos, Cretons, &c.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
formerly of
MELLEN & WILCOX.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPERIOR Court, T. J. Barr, Esq., receiver.
The entire stock and fixtures of the late firm of Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 o'clock. The sale will be exclusively of
THE RARE OLD MADEIRAS
of the following celebrated brands:

MADEIRAS.		
Royal Fazenda,	Hope's Delight,	Brahmin,
Fanny,	Terre,	Volant,
Farquhar, 1806,	Reserve,	Robert,
Ghent,	Tinta;	Three Deacons,
Count Carvahal,	Clio,	Julia Benson.
Pomona,	Bethune, 1810,	Pale Cabinet,
Erskine,	Sylvia,	Howard.
Feorio,		

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 222 WEST 41ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Head-stones; finest variety; cheapest in the City.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, of finish and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $200.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING-MACHINES FOR EXPORT.—We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for different kinds of Sewing-machines for the export trade. Shippers will find it to their advantage to address us for further particulars. GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Manufacturers, No. 334 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, Printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cliprant, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 42 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,500 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE storehouse on 10th-av.; a one-story stable 80 feet front, 100 feet deep, on 10th-av.; four-story brick store in Mercer-st.; two-story building in Mercer-st. The above property is on ground lease. Also, for sale, an up-town drug-store, all complete. Also, a down-town lunch and bar-room.
MORRISON, Agent,
Nos. 140 and 142 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-story brown-stone-front house, complete with all modern conveniences, situated on the north side of 43d-st., second house east of Lexington-av.; favorable terms will be made to a desirable party. Apply to W. M. GAWTRY, No. 86 Lispenard-st., from 10 to 12 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.

23,500.—TO BE SOLD—48TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., first-class four-story high-stoop stone, college leases, $23,500; also on 49th-st., 20x80x100, do., do., $25,000; do., do., 50th-st., 37x 63x100, very elegant, $35,000 ground rent, $340 to $360 per year. HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,262 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 22.6x82 ft.; lot, 26.6; with all the modern improvements; newly painted throughout; situated between Madison and Park avs., Murray Hill, East 39th-st. Address, Post-office Box No. 3,548, or to WINANS & CO., No. 51 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story brick house on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; lot 21 feet by half the block; will be sold at a very great bargain if purchased within a few days. Apply immediately to POTTER BROS., 5½ Pine-st.

$35,000 ONLY FOR A MAGNIFICENT four-story high-stoop brown-stone house on 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; newly frescoed and in first-class order. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 25TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a four-story brown-stone house and lot; price only $35,000; also, houses in other locations. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

AN EXTRA LARGE, ELEGANT CORNER house, four story, high stoop, finely located on Murray Hill, for sale cheap or exchange for smaller house.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR INVESTMENT—A FOUR-STORY brick store, on Front-st., near Maiden-lane; well rented. Full particulars of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO RENT OR EXCHANGE for interest-yielding securities, at Elizabeth, a city of 25,000, with good schools, churches, markets, pavements, gas, water and police, intersection of two trunk railroads; accessible at all seasons, by the most reliable, cheap and comfortable travel; a delightful suburban cottage, within two minutes' of the West Elizabeth station, and within a mile of the Union Depots, &c.; 45 minutes' from Liberty-st., situated in the best and prospectively the handsomest part of the city; house of 15 rooms, modern style; lot of nearly one acre, laid out in fruit and shade trees, garden, stable, &c. Sacrifice at $13,000; easy payments; run till April, $500. Address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A great bargain if sold within fifteen days. A neat cottage-built residence, with all the modern improvements; two minutes' from depot and all the conveniences; lot 50x165. A payment of only $2,000 required if sold within the given time. For particulars inquire of T. C. SMITH, 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A HOME.—FLUSHING, 20 MINUTES FROM 34th-st.; house finished with hard wood, frescoed and papered; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, carriage-house, fine lawn, gardens and fruit-trees; 34 acres; possession immediately; terms very easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County, N. Y., superb in all its appointments; will exchange for improved City property. For full description, inquire of MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 56 Liberty-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 343 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON; country seat; sixteen acres; river front.
C. H. GREEN, Piermont, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A HOUSE partially furnished, ten rooms and extension, two vegetable gardens, plenty small fruit and shade trees; ten minutes' walk of depots Flushing and Long Island Railroad. Possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

$3,300 RENT.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story stone, high stoop; best location; 45th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway; possession; large, cheap house.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,272 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT LITTLE HOUSE IN 24th-st., near 5th-av., furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Dr. GANO, No. 40 West 24th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS STORE—NOS. 81 AND 83 Franklin-st., to rent, 50x100 feet, with Otis' hoisting machine, from the first of February. Inquire of JOHN S. GIFFIN, No. 5 East 42d-st.

TO RENT—THE BUILDING NO. 13 DEY-ST., near Broadway; in perfect order. Apply to G. MIDDLETON, No. 48 Pine-st., Room No. 28.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TILL MAY OR thereabouts, a fully furnished house for a gentleman and wife only, between 26th and 40th sts., and near 5th or Madison avs., or on either of those avenues. Address, with particulars, A. W., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., Nov. 3, 1870.
PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M. Dec. 3, 1870, for supplying
FRESH BEEF
to the troops at this depot and those stations at New-York City.
The said Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate, not exceeding four times per week.
The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.
Separate proposals, in duplicate, will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above-mentioned, for supplying Commissioned Officers' messes, Hospital Stewards, &c., at post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh Beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts.
These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary General may direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1871, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.
In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., shall have the power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.
The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of $6,000, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.
The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 3d of December, 1870, at the office of the A. C. S., Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.
Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, R. G. RUTHERFORD, Second Lieut. Twelfth U. S. Infantry, A. C. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., Oct. 24, 1870.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, Dec. 8, 1870, by the undersigned, at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from Dec. 31, 1870, to June 30, 1871.
The beef must be of good marketable quality, of equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required. No bid will be considered which is not made by a regular butcher.
The bidder should give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.
The envelopes inclosing proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."
For further particulars apply at this office.
(Signed,) J. M. K. DAVIS,
Second Lieut. First Artillery and A. C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.
The Holyoke and Westfield Railroad Company will receive sealed proposals for the graduation and masonry of their railroad from the track of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad in Westfield to Front and Dwight sts. in Holyoke, ten miles, with turn-outs and branches, until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, 1870.
Maps, profiles, plans and specifications may be seen at the engineer's office, Westfield, Mass., and further information be had on inquiry of L. F. Root and R. K. Randolph, engineers, C. N. Yeamans, Vice-President of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, or of the undersigned, J. C. PARSONS, President.
HOLYOKE, Oct. 20, 1870.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.
TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 3 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

CHARLINE FRENCH INSTITUTE,
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Nos. 128, 128 AND 130 EAST 26TH-ST.,
REOPENS SEPT. 19.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School. Modern languages. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. Able masters in charge of the several departments.
Carriages provided for pupils at a distance.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 967 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—fifteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. A tale of actual life wholly instructs the College class, and means that all from this school shall have ample fitness. In four years, 20 have entered College—9 Columbia, 6 Yale, 2 Harvard, 2 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Of all, only three were conditioned. Other classes follow yearly. More pupils applied this past year than could be received. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. CHARLES KEITH.
WILL CONTINUE MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 304 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st,
opposite Reservoir Park. English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS."—BEGIN their 10th year Sept. 20. For girls, 15 W. 42d-st., (in rooms for young ladies connected with the above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, cor. 30th-st. For admission or circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

MISS YOUNG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and masters will reopen in a new and fine location, No. 44 West 24th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. (Address as above.) Misses and masters taught in separate rooms.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

$2.50—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; book-keeping, arithmetic, shorthand, spelling; languages $5 each. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (Established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery. Ladies' department; resolutions engrossed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, corner of Washington-place and Wooster-st., prepares boys for college or for business.
M. M. HOBBY, G. CHASE, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 19, at No. 105 East 40th-st., two doors from Park-av. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 512 Broadway.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st, will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,198 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 52 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON'S PRIVATE classes for young ladies, No. 134 Lexington-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, ladies', gentlemen's or families' washing by the month, of dozen; terms reasonable; or would go out by the day. Call or address Mrs. SMITH, No. 344 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH DRESSmaker, a few more customers by the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Willcox & Gibbs' machines; terms moderate. Address Mme. R., No. 403 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, a position as housekeeper in a hotel or boarding-house; is competent to fill either; can give two years' City reference. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and to assist in chamber-work or waiting; best reference given; a short distance in the country preferred. Call Monday, at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOroughly efficient colored waiter, with the most unexceptionable City reference from present employer; reliable, trustworthy, and thoroughly understands his duties. Call, or address for two days, No. 20 West 32d-st.; present employer's.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUAtion for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every particular; any gentleman wishing his services may call on or address a note to M. C., at present employer's private stable, No. 40 West 50th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation as coachman, gentleman's valet, waiter, or to keep accounts. A line to Mr. J. TUCKER, Lace Merchant, No. 9 West 23d-st., will receive prompt attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young married man; best of City references from City employers. Address S. M., No. 207 West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION (colored) by one that thoroughly understands the business; City reference, personal and written. Address by letter, A. R. D., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business; can produce twenty-five years' City references; is willing and obliging. Address R. N., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS ($20 PER DAY) TO sell the celebrated Home Shuttle Sewing-machine. Has the undersfeed, makes the "lock-stitch," (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family sewing-machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Penn., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ($225 A MONTH) BY the American Knitting-machine Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WH

REGISTRY FRAUDS.

About 15,000 Suspicious Names Found on the Registration Lists.

Voters Without Places of Residence—Labors of the United States Supervisors—Partial List of Supposed Illegal Voters.

The United States supervisors of election have found about 15,000 suspicious names on the registry lists in the various districts throughout the City. After careful and thorough inquiries, they have failed to find any persons to answer to these names. They have visited the houses where they were supposed to live, only to ascertain that they were not known by the regular occupants. The following is a partial list of the names, which we shall probably supplement by a fresh list in Monday's TIMES:

Arnold, Lorenzo, 273 Pearl-street.
Ashlerz, John, 8 Elizabeth-street.
Anita, Joseph, 411 Canal-street.
McAudley, P., 14 Thompson-street.
Ackerman, W., 171 East Broadway.
Albert, P., 309 Fifth-street.
Bur. G. H., 49 Stanton-street.
Brady, Michael, 189 East Houston-street.
Bythe, James, 160 Orchard-street.
Baeker, Joseph, 230 East Broadway.
Brown, Chas., 249 East Broadway.
Bathlen, Wm., 239 Elizabeth-street.
Bruns, Henry, 85 Mercer-street.
Burns, John, 254 Mott-street.
Butler, Joseph, 248 Mott-street.
Bown, Joseph, 225 Elizabeth-street.
Burtney, Henry, 4 York-street.
Bruce, W. H., 85 Prince-street.
Bingham, W. W., 28 Grand-street.
Brusher, Henry, 46 Sullivan-street.
Boyer, Henry, 17 Sullivan-street.
Black, J. P., 37 Sullivan-street.
Bendey, Adolph, 355 Sixth-street.
Rice, Wm., 514 East Sixteenth-street.
Banhatten, R., 274 Fourth-street.
Bavaturn, Chas., 229 Third-street.
Bilsle, Stephen, 309 Fourth-street.
Bromfield, A., 67 Avenue D.
Burns, John, 714 East Twelfth-street.
Brannagan, Jos., 410 East Eighteenth-street.
Bailey, David, 400 East Seventeenth-street.
Bryant, Neil, 115 West Thirty-ninth-street.
Burns, Patrick, 327 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Burtis, W. L., 211 East Nineteenth-street.
Bestrick, Henry, 355 Fifth-street.
Besrun, P., 325 Fifth-street.
Buckley, P., 109 Fourth-street.
Buckley, David, 109 Fourth-street.
Bust, Isaac, 92 Second-avenue.
Brondwick, W., 36 Cherry-street.
Burk, James, 102 Cherry-street.
Buckly, M., 76 Catharine-street.
Barmer, Richard, 198 South-street.
Boyle, Isaac, 85 Cherry-street.
Burke, Ed., 98 Henry-street.
Brody, A. T., 6 Rutger-street.
Byrne, Ed., 351 Greene-street.
Burns, Thomas, 65 James-street.
Bolen, P., 18 New Chambers-street.
Burke, Michael, 22 Stone-street.
Burk, Miles, 311 Eighth-avenue.
Bradley, W. C., 40 Third-avenue.
Benust, Wm., 246 West Thirty-first-street.
Brown, Garrett, 333 East Twenty-fourth-street.
Berman, B., 308 East Twenty-third-street.
Bulgar, Henry, 1,980 Third-avenue.
Boody, Wm., 310 Pearl-street.
Burnett, George, 303 Pearl-street.
Callahan, P., 13 Greenwich-street.
Dasher, Jno. N., 356 Greenwich-street.
Donnelly, Patrick, One Hundred and Ninth-street, second and Third Avenues.
Duffy, Patrick, 356 First-avenue.
Dully, Owen, 150 East Thirty-ninth-street.
De Henry, John, 4 Rivington-street.
Durigan, Charles, 187½ Eldridge-street.
Doherty, P., 127 Orchard-street.
Doyle, John, 163 East Broadway.
Delany, Thomas, 261 Madison-street.
Dolan, Patrick, 272 Mott-street.
Daly, John, 241 Elizabeth-street.
Delany, Martin, 317 Eighth-avenue.
Delany, John, 18 New Church-street.
Donnelly, William, 18 Oaks-street.
Dovay, James, 18 Oaks-street.
Dovay, James, 83 Oliver-street.
Doosoy, James, 411 East Nineteenth-street.
Downing, M., 437 East Nineteenth-street.
Duffin, Theodore, 110 Second-avenue.
Duffy, Patrick, 740 Avenue B.
Doyle, J. J., 1,057 Avenue D.
De La Monte, 411 East Sixteenth-street.
Ellig, John, 449 Madison-avenue.
Eberhard, Michael, 49 Hester-street.
Elchoff, A., 198 Allen-street.
Elliot, A., 1 York-street.
Emerson, John, 174 Avenue C.
Edmonston, Thomas, 152 East Thirty-ninth-street.
Fay, Michael, 114 South-street.
Flanagan, Patrick, 363 East Twenty-fourth-street.
Foley, James, 332 East Twenty-second-street.
Farrel, James, 2 Rivington-street.
Foster, James, 137 East Houston-street.
Flemming, William, 169 Forsyth-street.
Feudorbend, T., 169 Forsyth-street.
Flum, Theodore, 37 Canal-street.
Franc, K., 229 Canal-street.
Feidveigle, James, 43 Laurens-st.
Ford, Joseph, 33 Laurens-street.
Feunell, Jeremiah, 152 Bowery.
Fogherty, Edward, 199 Mulberry-street.
Flanagan, Michael, 174 West Broadway.
Farrell, J. Q., 113 First-avenue.
Fullrger, G., 251 West Thirty-first-street.
Flock, Joseph A., 40 New Church-street.
Flynn, Edward, 40 New Church-street.
Flock, Henry, 40 New Church-street.
Fican, James, 135 East Broadway.
Farrell, James, 96 Broadway.
Farley, Francis, 401 East Twentieth-street.
Fisck, Philip, 215 East Fifth-street.
Ferry, James, 331 First-avenue.
Forbes, Edward, 394 Eighth-avenue.
Fanning, Michael, 258 Avenue B.
Feehm, Joseph, 54 Second-avenue.
Farrel, James, 245 East Thirteenth-street.
Fiendenhal, George, 182 Avenue A.
Finopson, James, 861 Broadway.
Fially, Michael, 34 Henry-street.
Falon, A., 585 Eleventh-avenue.
Fox, Jno., 163 West Twenty-second-street.
Fallon, Jno., 414 West Forty-first-street.
Flynn, P., 403 Eleventh-avenue.
Falco, William, 590 Forty-fourth-street.
Fagur, Jas., 21 Waverley-place.
Fox, Wm., 34 Vandewaster-street.
Fink, Peter, 203 Stanton-street.
Foley, Mick, 181 Chatham-street.
Grady, Patrick, Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets.
Grandy William, 418 First-avenue.
Gerity, Peter, 148 Centre-street.
Goetz, Ferdinand, 377 Tenth-street.
Gallagan, Thomas, 643 Fifth-street.
Greeley, Thomas, 515 East Twelfth-street.
Greer, James, corner Avenue C and Sixteenth-st.
Gerehuend, John J., 7 Avenue A.
Gantz, 333 Tenth-street.
Gibbons, Ant., 36 Leonard-street.
Gorman, Patrick, 419 East Ninth-street.
Gonelly, John, 87 East Eighth-street.
Geary, William, 46 Jacob-st.
Gorsey, David, 350 Madison-street.
Greur, M., 513 West Forty-third-street.
Goldon, Mr., 532 Ninth-avenue.
Gordon, John, 90 Monroe-street.
Goldsmith, Isaac, 315 Eighth-avenue.
Gallagher, Thomas, 229 Fifth-street.
Gunnen, P., 135 East Broadway.
Grundy, R., 25 Broadway.
Geeser, John, 262 West Thirty-fifth-street.
Gorham, B., 157 West Thirtieth-st.
Gross, R., 15 Sullivan-street.
Griffin, F., 5 Sullivan-street.
Griffin, B., 8 York-street.
Gaynor, W. N., 27 Houston-street.
Grooes, M., 57 Thompson-street.
Guin, Samuel, 230 East Broadway.
Gray, Horace, 45 East Sixteenth-street.
Hivezz, Thomas, 152 East One Hundred and Tenth-st.
Hines, Alexander, 109 Fourth-avenue.
Hail, James, 69 or 59 Hudson-street.
Hunt, J. S., 47 Pine-street.
Hawig, J. C., 145 Madison-avenue.
Handran, Michael, 361 East Forty-third-street.
Healy, James, 151 Washington-street.
Hudson, Samuel, 4 Rivington-street.
Harper, W. J., 193 Forsyth-street.
Hannar, John, 341 Greenwich-street.
Hocicks, E., 93 Stanton-street.
Harrison, Thomas, 237 Madison-street.
Harrigan, P., 219 East Broadway.
Haltop, J., 90 Green-street.
Helsey, William, 53 Thompson-street.
Howard, W. H., 53 Thompson-street.
Harrison, George B., 53 Thompson-street.
Hull, Wm. C., 102 Pine-street.
Harfield, A. F., 675 Broadway.
Hitchman, A., 48 New Church-street.
Hogan, John, 21 New Bowery.
Harrison, E., 171 East Broadway.
Herman, Michael, 351 Fifth-street.
Hill, William, 459 East Eighteenth-street.
Haggens, Joseph, 445 East Nineteenth-street.
Higgins, D. J., 616 Ninth-street.
Hench, Frederick, 256 Fourth-street.
Harper, Dayton, 238 Third-avenue.
Hughes, Patrick, 249 East Twelfth-street.
Hamilton, Alexander, 608 Seventh-street.
Huldy, Robert, 712 East Twelfth-street.
Hand, William, 243 Stanton-street.
Hall, George, 96 Sheriff-street.
Hawly, Dennis, 317 Cherry-street.
Hays, Thomas, 36 Willett-street.
Hays, Thomas, 36 Willett-street.
Hanegan, S., 6 Vandewater-street.
Hartman, A., 94 Willett-street.
Hartman, A., 94 Willett-street.
Heller, Lewis, 411 West Forty-first-street.
Hoffman, John T., 92 First-street.
Horn, Joseph, 181 Second-avenue.
Hudson, Joseph, 262 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Hyland, C., 214 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Hurley, Patrick, 353 Madison-street.
Hayes, Joseph, 3 Nelson-place.
Hurlburt, J., 23 West Fourth-street.
Hennessy, Bernard, 34 Henry-street.
Hall, J., 449 Tenth-avenue.
Hanson, Thomas, 346 Madison-street.
Herman, Florence, 93 Monroe-street.
Hurslons, S., 553 West Forty-third-street.
Jourdan, William, 81½ Sheriff-street.
Justin, Jarney, 165 Madison-avenue.
Joyce, J. A., 191 Madison-avenue.
Joyce Jathin, 141 East Forty-third-street.
Johnston, Jas., 12 Sullivan-street.
Johnston, D. P., 13 Sullivan-street.
Jackson, H., 25 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-st.
Johams, G., 421 Fifth-street.
James, Comin, 55 Avenue C.
Jones, H., 91 Columbia-street.
Johnson, W., 94 Willett-street.
Jenkins, W., 94 Willett-street.
Jackson, Geo., 90 East Broadway.
Jakel, Jno., 353 Forty-first-street.
James, Chas., 263 Forty-first-street.
Jediffe, S. G., One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.
Kelley, Wm., 12 Pelham-street.
Kelly, H., 243 Monroe-street.
Kest, Nick, 306 Monroe-street.
Keim, F. J., 331 Pearl-street.
Kuelis, Ed., 334 Eighth-avenue.
Kerr, Robt., 338 Eighth-avenue.
Keyser, J. L., 23 Washington-street.
King, Dennis, 14 Vandewater-street.
Klouse, C., 127 Jackson-street.
King, Wm. H., 242 West Twenty-seventh-street.
Kunch, Wm., 254 Rivington-street.
Kerley, Jas., 12 Pelham-street.
Knight, H., 407 West Twenty-third-street.
Keefe, C., 31 Jackson-street.
Keeby, John, 672 Water-street.
Klopech, O., 155 Delancey-street.
Kahoe, John, 192 Clinton-street.
Kourse, Daniel, 119 Mulberry-street.
Keller, Richard, 217 Hester-street.
Kerns, Robert, 116 Mulberry-street.
Kargan, P., 318 East Forty-seventh-street.
Katz, Moyer, 247 Houston-street.
Kennedy, James, 17 Washington-street.
Kalsench, C., 804 Attorney-street.
Kacock, E., 29 North Moore-street.
Kapp, John, 496 Pearl-street.
Kelley, W., 80 Mulberry-street.
Kelley, Dennis, 38 Mulberry-street.
Keely, John R., 1 Cherry-street.
Kan, John, 489 Greenwich-street.
Knight, Patrick, 10 Washington-street.
Koler, Frederick, 72½ Greenwich-street.
Kockwell, James, 571 Greenwich-street.
Kelly, William, 70 Goerck-street.
Kelly, E., 75 Forsyth-street.
Kurty, E., 75 Forsyth-street.
Kruppa, H., 96 Christie-street.
Kelley, Michael, 43 East Broadway.
Keisthorst, H., corner 9th-av. and 9th-st.
Kutzemain, John, 8 and 9 Eighty-ninth-street.
Keenan, James, 48 Cherry-street.
Kead, Pichd, 143 Centre-street.
Keany, John, 116 Madison-avenue.
Kerby, End, 720 East Eleventh-street.
Kelier, Chas., 64 Avenue C.
Kerse, Jno., 238 Third-avenue.
Keller, Chas., 429 Sixth-avenue.
Kellog, George G., 13 East Fourteenth-street.
Kelley, William, 649 East Ninth-street.
Kennedy, George, 354 East Twentieth-street.
Kelly, Robert, 340 East Twentieth-street.
Kavanagh, John, 401 East Nineteenth-street.
Kelly, Patrick, 325 East Eighteenth-street.
Kramer, R., 430 East Fifth-street.
Kelly, John, 5 Thompson-street.
Kelly, Edward, 171 Madison-street.
Kelly, John J., 248 Mott-street.
Kearns, Patrick, 254 Mott-street.
Koaley, John, 575 Broadway.
Karly, Bar., 189 Allen-street.
Keanewnann, 137 East Houston-street.
Kennedy, John, 19 State-street.
Kerr, John, 217 West Thirty-first-street.
Litzenbrog, George, 111 Fourth-street.
Lynch, John, 104 South-street.
Lawrence, John, 118 South-street.
Lene, William, 18 Cherry-street.
Lyons, Samuel, 40 Thompson-street.
Long, Vale, 96 Willett-street.
Lyons, Matthew, 175 Baxter-street.
Lene, H. C., 152 Franklin-street.
Lauamer, John, 100 Park-street.
Laune, James, 50 Oak-street.
Luyster, C., 112 East Fiftieth-street.
Lowenstan, D., 554 Hudson-street.
Luck, John, 864 Second-avenue.
Lawer, Peter, corner Eighty-first-st. and Broadway
Lyons, Michael, 3 Bayard-st.
Louis, C., 10 Washington-street.
Lewy, John, 21 West-street.
Louis, S., 25 Lewis-street.
Loot, James, 663 Water-street.
Lynch, M., 387 Cherry-street.
Lucas, James, 323 East Twenty-eighth-street.
Lewhark, P., 227 Water-street.
Lyons, John, 1 Ridge-street.
Lyons, William, 843 Madison-street.
Long, Val, 96 Willet-street.
Leuville, James, 10 Vandewater-street.
Leary, D. J., 333 Pearl-street.
Long, William, 24 Vandewater-street.
Lassee, A., 32 Clinton-place.
Lovejoy, Edward, 532 Forty-first-street.
Leaney, Michael, 60 Rutledge-street.
Lewis, William, 35 Monroe-street.
Lewfor, C., 264 West Twenty-sixth-street.
Linuell, P., 409 West Forty-third-street.
Lyons, P., 163 Madison-street.
Livingston, Lebia, 120 East Twenty-third-street.
Leonard, Chas., 424 First-avenue.
Larnd, M., 14 Baxter-street.
Limmerman, Jno., 209 Henry-street.
Lehman, P., 230 East Broadway.
Lazon, H., 513 Broome-street.
Lynch, J. E., 324 Spring-street.
Lewis, J., 33 Lawrence-street.
Lairas, Tim, 275 Mott-street.
Leiroy, Thos., 11 Sullivan-street.
Lynch, Jno., 321 Sixth-street.
Lynch, Mick, 18 Ninth-street.
Lanahan, Jno., 30 Oak-street.
Leiste, C., 61 James-stre t.
Laumer, T., 90 Henry-street.
Lieeck, Francis, 416 Sixth-street.
Lemsen, Ed., 423 Fifth-street.
Lang, Very Jno., 324 East Twentieth-street.
Lans, Jno., 445 East Nineteenth-street.
Leroy, Jos., 121 Avenue C.
McEvoy, New-Bowery.
McKenna, T., 583 First-avenue.
McGrath, 30 Cherry-street.
McCann, 10 Battery-place.
McMullen, 100 Broad-street.
McGrimnrs, 16 West-street.
McCale, 33 Cherry-street.
McDermit, 16 West-street.
McInerney, 32 Greenwich-street.
McArdle, 102 Baxter-street.
McCaffrey, 594 Grand-street.
McGonigal, 25 North Moore-street.
McBride, 576 Broome-street.
McGauiff, 340 East Forty-seventh-street.
McHeils, 212 East Forty-seventh-street.
McGiulend, 34 Mulberry-street.
McCullough, 36 Mulberry-street.
McLaughlin, 58 Mulberry-street.
McGovern, 7 Willett-street.
McGrath, 81 Madison-street.
McCail, 129 Clinton-street.
McCarty, 70 Lewis-street.
McDay, 129 Broome-street.
McGinniss, 56 Lewis-street.
McCauck, 318 Delancey-street.
McCarty, 569 Water-street.
McNamara, 367 Cherry-street.
McCabe, 91 Sheriff-street.
McSerley, 292 Delancey-street.
McKerk, 91 Columbia-street.
McGuire, 243 Stanton-street.
McCaffrey, 96 Sheriff-street.
McConnell, 27 Sheriff-street.
McGuire, 21 Morris-street.
McKenna, 28 Washington-street.
McMahou, 54 Cherry-street.
Middleton, M., 412 Goerck-street.
Mann, S., 76 Chatham street.
Mauer, C. H., 32 Rose-street.
Mannean, Thomas, 3 Catharine-street.
Mitchell, James, 29 East Broadway.
Mauer, H., 72 East Broadway.
Mave, James, 26 Market-street.
Martin, J. R., 156 Stanton-street.
Milder, Alexander, 22 Chrystie-street.
Mulhen, R., 164 Clinton-street.
Murpy, John, 20 Pitt-street.
Mulven, James, 33 Ridge-street.
Malhern, Charles, 28 Pitt-street.
Mathan, R., 76 Forsyth-street.
Murphy, Thomas, 29 East Broadway.
Murphy, John, 74 Henry-street.
Murphy, B., 369 Cherry-street.
Mullins, F., 100 Madison-street.
Miller, A., 90 Sheriff-street.
Murk, P., 91 Sheriff-street.
Moore, Patrick, 53 Morris-street.
Meyer, L., 109 Morris-street.
McNeil, H., 326 Madison-street.
McQuinly, 174 Madison-street.
McFadden, 10 Vandewater-street.
McCord, W., 432 West Twenty-eighth-street.
McKenna, 521 West Forty-third-street.
McGibney, P., 514 West Forty-second-street.
McLoughlin, 222 West Twenty-ninth-street.
McDaniel, 36 East Twentieth-street.
McCauley, 445 West Forty-first-street.
McClean, C., 94 Monroe-st.
McDonald, 14 Waverley-place.
McCayurg, 440 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Many, Jacob, 233 Bowery.
Momeon, Jefferson, 143 West Thirty-eighth-street.
Mahaison, Michael, 359 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Mortimer, George, 502 East Twelfth-street.
Miller, C. H., 69 Irving-place.
Miller, U. S., 153 Madison-avenue.
Mansell, Ed., 153 Madison-avenue.
Mulrean, Patrick, 367 First-avenue.
Mest, M., 149 Madison avenue.
Nagle, John, 111 South-street.
Nords, E. J., 309 East Twenty-second-street.
Noland, John, 143 West Thirty-eighth-street.
Nevins, Patrick, 31 Washington-street.
Norton, Thomas, No. 56 Varick-street.
Nash, Richard, 435 East Nineteenth-street.
O'Connor, James, 52 Prince-street.
Oiden, J. L., 333 East One Hundred and Ninth st.
O'Leary, James, 143 Madison-avenue.
O'Brien, Michael, 3 Madison-avenue.
O'Keefe, Daniel, 193 Madison-avenue.
O'Shay, Eugene, 133 Madison-avenue.
O'Neil, Patrick, 38 East Twenty-fourth-street.
O'Brien, John, 131 East Thirty-ninth-street.
O'Niell, Timothy F., 345 West Twenty-ninth-street.
O'Niel, Thomas, 20 Roosevelt-street.
O'Niel, James, 18 Roosevelt-street.
O'Sewei, Daniel, 92 Henry-street.
Oliver, James, 102 Cherry-street.
O'Donnell, James, 69 Oliver-street.
O'Connell, Daniel, 69 Oliver-street.
O'Brien, Michael, 74 Oliver-street.
O'Conner, Thomas, 416 East Twentieth-street.
Pasey, H., 139 Madison-avenue.
Peacock, Andrew, 191 Madison-avenue.
Pennyfeather, William, 107 Madison-avenue.
Patterson, William, 225 Avenue B.
Fleming, E., 327 Fourth-street.
Peldeshof, James, 49 Avenue D.
Purvis, Robert, 169 Forsyth-street.
Ponifre, Q. A., 53 Varick-street.
Packenheim, Patarick, 514 East Tenth-street.
Pourson, John, 122 Seventh-street.
Pool, De Witt, 18 Oak-street.
Patterson, M. H., 156 East Broadway.
Price, William, 10 Catharine-street.
Kelly, Phillip, 146 East Forty-third-street.
Rielly, Cornelius, 316 Madison-avenue.
Rielly, Thomas, 150 East Thirty-ninth-street.
Rielly, Thomas, 336 East Twenty-third-street.
Reagan, R. C., 409 First-avenue.
Roach, James, 28 Roosevelt-street.
Read, James C., 135 East Broadway.
Rodgan, C., 94 Henry-street.
Reilly, Thomas, 379 Waste-street.
Reilly, Samson, 423 East Nineteenth-street.
Roach, John, 299 Eighth-street.
Rowe, William, 306 Eighth-street.
Rogers, J. L., 209 East Nineteenth-street.
Raynor, John, 433 East Nineteenth-street.
Reilly, J. H., 1,386 Broadway.
Raisin, J., 124 Liberty-street.
Ripper, ——, 21 Coentiee-slip.
Rosenburger, Michael, 129 Forsyth-street.
Richmond, Chas., 297 Madison-street.
Reid, Wm., 284 Mulberry-street.
Robinson, John, 27 Sullivan-street.
Rosenthal, Otto, 188 Avenue A.
Reddy, Alexander, 721 East Eleventh-street.
Sexton, James, 27 Roosevelt-street.
Smith, G., 27 Roosevelt-street.
Saulen, Wm., 242 Madison-street.
Stark, Phillip, 14 Hester-street.
Schneider, John, 100 Tenth or Eleventh avenues.
Seaman, S., 56th-st., between 6th and 7th avenues.
Smith William, 79 Columbia-street.
Smith, John, 13 Forsyth-street.
Sprouls, Richard, 5 Forsyth-street.
Simon, John, 79 Eldridge-street.
Simon, H., 79 Eldridge-street.
Siaven, Michael, 512 East Eleventh-street.
Short, John T., 46 West Broadway.
Sway, S. M., former Eleventh-av. and Fifty-third-st.
Semeff, John, 63 West Thirteenth-street.
Scott, William, 389 West Thirtieth-street.
Sidar, Augustus, 256 Rivington-street.
Steffen, Augustus, 256 Rivington-street.
Sterlelle, John, 16 Avenue A.
Stump, John, 293 Second-avenue.
Smirk, R., 50 Fifth-street.
Sullivan, J., 15 New Church-street.
Sleaben, ——, 39 Vandewater-street.
Sheehan, Dominick, 500 West Twenty-eighth-street.
Sheehan, William, 500 West Twenty-eighth-street.
Sternell, Charles, 104 South-street.
Sullivan, ——, 12 Peck-slip.
Sullivan, John, 27 Pearl-street.
Sullivan, Thomas, 17 Mott-street.
Shea, Terence, 163 East Broadway.
Schultz, E., 186 Henry-street.
Sayens, C., 189 Mulberry-street.
Smith, Henry, 53 Broome-street.
Salter, George, 69 Mercer-street.
Sawyer, Lucius, 67 Mercer-street.
Smith, Henry M., 60 Mercer-street.
Smith, Elwood, 249 Elizabeth-street.
Shark, James, 7 York-street.
Smith, Edwin, 13 Sullivan-street.
Schmidt, Nick, 519 East Twelfth-street.
Smith, Christopher, 401 East Sixteenth-street.
Sheare, William, 56 Oak-street.
Smith, Henry, 28 Canal-street.
Smith, John, 171 Broadway.
Suppie, Kicoard, 98 Chertry-street.
Scuraid, Gottlelb, 409 East Eighteenth-street.
Shuny, Michael, 427 East Eighteenth-street.
Stif, John, 699 Nitth-street.
Sweeney, J., 814 East Twelfth-street.
Sandford, Wm., 126 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Seymour, Wm., 306 West Twenty-first-street.
Shields, J., 1,490 Broadway.
Stalheed, John, 276 Third-avenue.
Sullivan, John, 108 South-street.
Selienn, George, 152 East One Hundred and Tenth-st.
Sayers, Albin, 40 East One Hundred and Tenth-st.
Silverston, A., 167 Madison-avenue.
Snow, J. F., 271 East Twenty-first-street.
Shelbey, T., 147 Madison-avenue.
Sleudon, Patrick, 180 East Twenty-third-street.
Shelper, George, 434 East Seventeenth-street.
Shannon, John, 329 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Schneider, Joseph, 150 West Thirty-eighth-street.
Suff, Jacob A., 233 Bowery.
Steinn, Victor H., 259 Henry-street.
Simpson, George, 168 Oliver-street.
Thompson, William W., 109 West 35th-street.
Taylor, Henry, 3 Rose-street.
Tallen, F., 25 Vandewater-street.
Thayer, James, 203 East Thirteenth-street.
Thomas, T., 79 Columbia-street.
Taylor, Andrew, 79 Columbia-street.
Tritenback, F., 343 Sixth-street.
Tetts, Ed., 127 West Forty-first-street.
Taylor, James, 140 West Thirtieth-street.
Thompson, James, 149 East Broadway.
Ton, Richard, 159 Madison-street.
Truman, Henry, 324 Fifth-street.
Tucker, Captain, 221 East Eleventh-street.
Toate, William, 101 Broad-street.
Tark, Peter, 7 Norfolk-street.
Thompson, Auctony, 27 Thompson-street.
Tallman, J. H., 84, Johns-lane.
Tillman, Celina, 87 Thompson-street.
Turnay, Patrick, 235 Mulberry-street.
Thompson, R. A., 89 Sullivan-street.
Thompson, Th., 25 West Houston-street.
Taylor, Allan, 61 West Fifty-third-street.
Trucutt, John, 21 Hester-street.
Thompson, P., 540 West Twenty-eighth-street.
Uckler, ——, 28 Pitt-street.
Uckle, W. N., 28 Pitt-street.
Vanoni, James, 68 Wall-street.
Vane, Charles, 11 Rutgers-street.
Van Tassel, E., 59 Second-avenue.
Watkins, James, 145 Madison-avenue.
Willett, M., 114 East Twenty-sixth-street.
Wana, Abraham, 171 Madison-avenue.
Wood, John, 383 Second-avenue.
Weiss, Jacob, 150 Orchard-street.
Walsh, Michael, 248 Mulberry-street.
Williams, Thomas, 2 York-street.
Wadsworth, H., 609 Broadway.
Ward, H., 27 Sullivan-street.
Wielbt, George, 27 Thompson-street.
Weltbergen, Charles, 126 West Thirtieth-street.
Williams, John, 416 Eighth-avenue.
Wilson, T., 28 Ridge-street.
Webb, Henry, W., 335 Water-street.
Whelan, Patrick, 333 Fifth-avenue.
Werner, Samuel, 282 Fourth-street.
Witscher, James, 66 Irving-place.
Wilson, Andrew, 273 Avenue B.
Weber, Jacob, 432 East Seventeenth-street.
Wheeler, Thomas, Sixteenth-st.
Wert, J., 122 Madison-avenue.
Walsh, George, 282 East Twenth-seventh-street.
Wertsernect, J., 500 Grand-street.
Williams, George, 686 State-street.
Werth, B., 91 Sheriff-street.
Williams, J., 97 Sheriff-street.
Wilson, James, 247 Stanton-street.
Welsh, George, 242 Rivington-street.
Willis, William, 146 Baxter-street.
Williams, Patrick, 118 Mulberry-street.
Walsh, William, 948 Gouverneur-street.
Whalen, T., 111 West Fifty-fourth-street.
Whalen, C., 111 West Fifty-fourth-street.
Whyte, M. J., 152 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Wyman, Chas., 221 West Thirty-sixth-street.
Wedlock, Joseph, 289 Tenth-avenue.
William, G. A., 1,391 Broadway.
Walker, Charles, 20 Avenue B.
Wettick, F., 62 Third-street.
Welter, H., 229 Madison-street.
Williams, John, 105 South-street.
Williams, G., 350 West Fifty-fourth-street.
Woodael, Noel, 56 E. Broadway.
Wolf, ——, 94 Avenue D.
Wilson, Charles, 46 Thomas-street.
Young, W. J., 149 West Broadway.
Young, John J., 169 Third-street.
Yodelevi, L., 115 Hester-street.
Zehnder, W., 273 Clinton-street.
Zimmerman, G., 36 Rose-street.
Poltive, Chas. E., 325 Greenwich-street.
Kain, Jo., 397 Pearl-street.
Brant, Jas., 397 Pearl-street.
Ducher, Wm., 111 Fulton-street.
Ordney, Chas., 111 Fulton-street.
Lynch, M., 76 Hudson-street.
Vastenhuirtz, Jas., 35 Broadway.
Galliger, Luke, 281 Front-street.
Qumlan, Mainard, 206 Pearl-street.
Quigley, F. G., 57 East Houston-street.
Quinn, John, 358 East Nineteenth-street.

These instructions must be prudently, but energetically carried out, remembering that in the acts of Congress, which have been recently passed, in reference to elections, it seems to have been intended: First, to secure to every person entitled by law to vote the free exercise of his privilege; second, to prevent voting by any person not so entitled; third, to secure a fair count of the votes actually cast. The following is a list of offenses, for which, when committed in presence of deputy marshals, on election day, arrests should be made by them without a writ.

First—When a person by force, or threats, or bribery, hinders or delays, or attempts to hinder or delay, a citizen from voting.

Second—When a person purposely interferes with a deputy marshal, when the latter is executing any writ, or purposely attempts to rescue any person arrested.

Third—When any person attempts to vote in a name that is not his own name, or to vote more than once, or to vote in an election district where he does not reside, or to vote where he has not been for one year an inhabitant of the State and a resident for four months of the county, and for thirty days of the election district of the officer for whom he attempts to vote, or who otherwise attempts illegally to vote.

Fourth—When any person induces or compels any officer of election to receive an illegal vote, or to refuse to receive a legal vote.

Fifth—When any person induces an officer of election to give a false certificate or statement in writing in respect to the election.

Sixth—When any inspector of election shall refuse to put a challenge lawfully made.

Seventh—When any inspector of election, or other officer or person, shall unlawfully attempt to remove or cause to be removed from the room, any supervisor appointed by the Circuit Judge.

Eighth—When any person, inspector or otherwise, places illegally a ballot in any box.

Ninth—When any canvasser or other officer attempts to count the ballots in the different boxes in any other order than is prescribed by the state law, as follows: "All ballots shall hereafter be canvassed in the following order: 1, President; 2, General; 3, Congress; 4, Senator; 5, Assembly; 6, City; 7, school; 8, Justices; 9, Inspectors of Election."

Tenth—When any canvassing officer makes, or attempts to make, any false certificate or return in regard to the number of ballots.

Eleventh—When any person, officer, or otherwise, shall prevent, in any way any supervisor from affixing his signature to any certificate or return of election, or making a statement thereon in regard to its truth or fairness.

Twelfth—When any person shall hinder, or molest, or aid, or abet in hindering or molesting any Supervisor at the place of election, while he is in the discharge of his duties, one of which duties is to attend at the election in the immediate presence of Inspectors and canvassing officers.

Thirteenth—Any violation by an Inspector, or other officer of election, of any state law, either by neglecting to do what that law requires to be done, or by doing what law forbids. But no arrest shall in such case be made without first calling the attention of the Inspector, or other officer, to his violation of law.

Fourteenth—When any Inspector of Election refuses to receive the legal vote of a citizen, on the ground that some one has before voted on that person's name, the right of the citizen to vote is not taken away under such circumstances; but he should give convincing evidence of his right to vote.

Fifteenth—The party in political minority has an absolute right to have a man friendly to it belonging to that party, and no Inspector so appointed is entitled to designate one of the two poll clerks. Any willful violation of this right subjects the person guilty of it to arrest. But for this offense let a warrant be procured.

Sixteenth—Every Supervisor and Deputy Marshal after accepting his office, is liable to arrest for any neglect or violation of his official duty.

Seventeenth—The offense especially to be guarded against is the fraudulent miscounting of votes. When this is clearly attempted, the Deputy-Marshal should be prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duty.

I respectfully invite all persons to make known, in writing, immediately to this office, any instance of official impropriety on the part of Deputy-Marshals which may come to their personal knowledge. And in order that those intending crime may be forewarned and offenders secured, I request all citizens of all parties to assist the United States officers in enforcing the proper observance of the Acts of Congress relating to elections; and I call upon all citizens, and upon all civil and municipal authorities, to co-operate with the officers of the United States in securing an honest vote, an honest count, and a satisfactory election, regardless of its party results.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL POLITICS

Hall on Roberts.

Mayor HALL held forth at a Democratic meeting in the Cooper Institute, last night, and took occasion to pronounce a highly wrought and well-deserved eulogy on Marshall O. ROBERTS. In 1865, Mr. ROBERTS was a candidate for Mayor against JOHN T. HOFFMAN, JOHN HECKER, and C. GODFREY GUNTHER. This was HOFFMAN's first run for the Mayoralty, and, like his first run for Governor, he reached the office by fraud. Mr. ROBERTS was elected by about 5,000 majority, but was counted out, and HOFFMAN was declared to have received something over 1,000 majority. After the election Mr. ROBERTS collected facts and proofs, showing clearly where, and by whom, the frauds were committed, and placed them in the hands of A. OAKEY HALL, who was then District-Attorney, in order that the villains might be prosecuted. In his hands they have remained to this day, and no attempt was ever made to bring the fraudulent canvassers to justice. The next time HALL eulogizes Mr. ROBERTS he will please explain how it was he neglected his duty, when, by doing it, he would have rendered his friend and the public a lasting service.

The Soldiers and Sailors of the Eleventh Assembly District—Addresses by Messrs. La Bau, Gaylord and Others.

An enthusiastic meeting was held at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, of the Woodford and Kaufman Club of the Eleventh Assembly District. After a few stirring remarks by Mr. JOHN H. WHITE, Mr. NICHOLAS B. LA BAU, of Warren County, was introduced and addressed the meeting on the general issues of the campaign. In conclusion, he said, that in the country the people were working earnestly for victory and were anxious to hear what the City would do in the coming battle. They wanted to know if JAMES FISK was to be permitted to strut around with his obstreperous, and boast that he controlled 25,000 votes. No wonder that HOFFMAN signed the infamous Erie bill. He illustrated the effect of the bill by stating that if his hearers owned stock in a bank, the affairs of which were not well managed, they would look forward to the time when the directors might be ousted. But if, meanwhile, the directors went to the Legislature and got their terms extended, the stockholders would naturally feel indignant. But stockholders would naturally feel indignant. But stockholders would naturally feel indignant. But it was worse in the case of Erie, because the stock was principally owned by widows and orphans. FISK and his gang obtained control of the Erie Road by fraud, by inducing weak-minded people to allow them to vote their proxies. HAVING got control, they kept it by the aid of the Legislature and HOFFMAN. The speaker said that the country Republicans were in earnest in this business, and that if the City did its duty victory would perch upon the banners next Tuesday.

Mr. NOAH GAYLOR was subsequently introduced and proceeded to speak encouragingly of the condition of the canvass at this time. He was confident that WOODFORD would be elected Governor and LEDWITH Mayor. He proceeded to speak of the corruptions of the "Ring" in this and said that the people had determined to upset the "Ring," and it would be done.

The Glee Club then sung "The Sword of Bunker Hill" and "General Bourn of the Tweed Brigade."

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the political wire-pullers of the district and traitors to the Republican Party, and indorsing JAMES W. CROSS, the candidate for Assembly.

After remarks by Mr. CROSS, Mr. FRANKENHEIMER, and Mr. ROBERT CROWE, the meeting adjourned.

The Harlem Assembly Contest—Hon. William Hitchman Requested to Withdraw.

The following letter, signed by numerous citizens of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, was forwarded to Hon. WM. HITCHMAN, President of the Metropolitan Fire Department, yesterday:

Wm. Hitchman, Esq.

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of Yorkville and Harlem, Democrats and Republicans, respectfully suggest the importance of your devoting your whole time to the proper management of the Fire Department of which you are chief officer. We think it proper that you should resign in this City in case of any great emergency; besides, one important office at a time is as much as one man should attend to. Therefore we ask, as an act of good citizenship, that you follow the noble example of Mr. W. F